Great Medical Discovery.

THE

BLOOD POISON,

ITS

Origin and Nature,

AND

HOW IT ACTS UPON THE SYSTEM TO CAUSE THE MANY AND VARIED DISEASES THAT AFFLICT MANKIND,

AND ITS

ANTIDOTE.

BY

DR. L. H. BRYAN.

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PREFACE.

In writing a book, the author should always treat his subject in such a manner that the truth it conveys may produce conviction on the patient as well as on the professional reader. If his work be written in this manner he confers a benefit on society, and prevents many from falling victims to error in treatment, or placing themselves in improper hands. The object of writers on the diseases that afflict mankind should be to throw some light on the primary cause. If we know what the nature of the poison is, how and when generated, and how it acts on the system to cause the many and various diseases that flesh is heir to, we shall be better prepared to find the antidote and how to apply it successfully.

The great misfortune is that no author or professor has given to the profession, as yet, this essential

information; for, until this question is settled on sound chemical and philosophical principles, there will be no improvement in the practice. It will still continue to drag its slow length along as it has for the last two thousand years.

DISEASE—ITS CAUSES.

When we contemplate the admirable structure and nicely balanced arrangements of the human body, its delicate form, the number and exquisite fineness of its movements, it cannot be a matter of surprise that it should so often be the subject of disease; especially when we reflect on the numerous ills to which it is daily and hourly exposed, as well from external causes, as from its own organization. The general system comprehends within itself many subordinate systems, the proper functions of which must all conspire and harmonize to form perfect health. And the constitution of our frame is such that no one part of importance can be materially disordered without reacting on other parts, which in their turn give rise to a series of altered actions, and thus the whole system is finally drawn into morbid consent.

It is a lamentable fact, which there is no getting over or around by any argument based on scientific principles, which ought to be the foundation of medical science, that no author or professor of any school in Europe or America has given the true primary cause of disease. All admit that it is

a poison in the blood, *denominated blood poison.* But how produced, its nature, and how it acts upon the system, to cause the varied diseases that flesh is heir to, has as yet never been discovered. Consequently, not knowing the nature, how produced, and its action, it is impossible to find an antidote; and thus we learn why it is that the practice of medicine at the present day is one grand system of guesswork.

CAUSE OF DISEASE.

To fully understand and learn the true primary cause of disease, we must go back to the creation of man, and learn the component parts of the various organs composing the body, their functions, and also the fluids and their component parts, and the uses for which they were created.

In the beginning God created man from the dust of the earth, breathed into him the breath of life, and he became a living soul, that should exist as long as Deity itself. Thus man was created in the likeness of his Creator, endowed with reason, a little lower than the angels that surround His throne, and given dominion over all His works; the beasts of the fields, the fowls of the air, and fishes of the sea, all were made subject unto him.

With this intimate relation to his Maker, both in form and spirit, he is able to study and learn

the motion of our own planet and many others of the heavenly bodies, the time of their revolutions, the length of days, and many other wonderful works of His creation.

After endowing him with all these attributes and powers, can it be supposed for a moment that He should be forgetful, or fail to provide the most ample means for the protection of that inestimable blessing, *good health*, that he may live long upon this earth, to enjoy all the beauties and pleasures that are so profusely scattered on every side, that cause him to sing praises to His name for all the benefits received at His hands?

Thus we learn that our first parents came from their Maker's hands perfect, and lived nearly a thousand years. Why has their posterity become so degenerate that his inheritance seems to be pain, disease and suffering, from the cradle to the grave.?

The all-important question now is, to find this Hydra-headed monster, how produced, and how it acts upon the system to cause the many and varied diseases that afflict mankind; for on this the whole foundation of medical science rests. Unless we can do this we shall have to grope our way through this Egyptian darkness that has hung like a pall over medical science, and kept it in the background of every other for the last two thousand years.

To do this we must deal with facts, both chemical and physiological, that will bear the severest criticism; no other will answer.

In this investigation we must call Chemistry to our aid; for through this science we can dissect the fluids of the body and learn their different properties and qualities, and also their uses. We learn the solid constituents of the blood, their chemical affinities, and their uses in preserving its purity, which has in its composition all the elements to form the various organs composing the body.

Heat being the most essential element to life, we learn how produced. The chemical affinities of carbon and oxygen are made so strong that they must unite; this union causes combustion, and this process generates heat, which is essential to all animal and vegetable life.

The product of this combustion or heat is a deadly narcotic poison, known to chemists *as carbonic acid gas*, one of the most virulent poisons known; an inhalation of this gas often produces instant death. Although so destructive to animal life, it is an essential element in the great scale of Creation, being food for the vegetable kingdom, and by this use of it serves to purify the atmosphere.

In the very outset of this investigation we find a deadly narcotic poison, that will destroy life, generated in the blood every moment of our lives, by the most essential element to sustain it.

The generation of this poison, which is sometimes called miasma, or malaria, is not confined to the body, but is produced in a variety of ways.

The decomposition of vegetable or animal matter, the burning of charcoal or any other coal, when heat is generated, produces the same result. No decomposition can take place without heat. One or two frosty nights will check yellow fever, for the reason it prevents decomposition.

In the Tropics, where vegetation grows so rapid and abundant, the long-continued heat causes rapid decomposition of vegetable matter, which generates this poison. The atmosphere becomes impregnated with it, and when inhaled and combined with what is already in the blood, from the heat of the body, forms a deadly poison, that shows itself in those malignant diseases that are found only in Tropical climates.

The process of fermentation in brewer's vats produces this poison, and many have lost their lives by accidentally falling in before the gas was neutralized.

Chloroform being nearly all carbon produces the same; its combustion is so rapid, this poison is generated so freely, that it narcotizes the brain and nerves of sensation and motion, and causes insensibility. Sulphuric ether will do the same, and from British Medical Journals we learn that the people in the north of Ireland use it in the place of whiskey to cause intoxication. Alcohol does the same, but not so rapidly. An overdose of alcohol will prove as fatal as one of chloroform or ether.

This poison is a prolific source of insanity. Dr. Turner, one of the founders of the Inebriate Asylum

located at Binghampton, New York, traveled three years in Europe, visiting all the Insane Asylums, to learn the cause of insanity. He found by the records of those institutions that three-fourths of all the inmates became insane from the use of alcohol in some form. The habitual use of it caused such an increase of this poison in the blood as to narcotize the brain and cause insanity; and we find as many varieties of insanity as of any other disease.

It causes many of the strange nervous affections that are often met with, which so completely baffle all medical skill, viz., paralysis, apoplexy, sun-stroke, neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, spasm, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

ANALYSIS OF THE BLOOD.

I have shown the nature and origin of this unknown god, and how produced. I will now endeavor to show, by analyzing the blood, whether our Creator has been remiss in providing an antidote that will neutralize it as fast as generated, and keep this fluid pure that has within its composition all the elements to form the varied organs of the body, and insure their healthy action.

Take healthy blood, dry and burn it, and subject the ash to a chemical analysis, and in one hundred parts we find the following ingredients, viz., chloride of sodium, 61.99; potassa, 12.70; soda, 2.03; magnesia, 0.99; sulphuric acid, 1.70; phosphoric

acid, 7.48; phosphate of lime, 3.55; protoxide of iron, 8.06; carbonic acid, 1.43. In looking over these figures, we find the first ingredient so much larger than all the rest, we naturally inquire why so large a portion of this one element, and for what use. To ascertain this fact, we refer to the science through whose aid we have learned the above facts, and we are taught that this element is incorruptible, antiseptic, deodorizing, and an antidote for this poison we find in the blood, and a supporter of electricity, or nervous power. What more could our Creator have added to this one ingredient, to further secure the health and happiness of His creatures.

He has incorporated it with the blood, to be ever present, to neutralize this poison as fast as generated. He has made their chemical affinity so strong, that they must unite, and this union is certain destruction to this poison. He has so fashioned our taste and appetite as to make it the most palatable of all things, so that the supply should be kept up to a certain standard; otherwise, it would soon be exhausted, from the loss by perspiration, urine, tears, and other means. It is the only thing really necessary to add to our food to make it palatable; our food is very insipid without it; of it we never tire.

The children of Israel were commanded to salt their sacrifices, as an emblem of incorruption, and it constitutes the Holy water of the Catholic

Church; the water is the emblem of purity, and the salt of incorruption.

It is the most abundant of all created substances; the Ocean, that covers two-thirds of the earth's surface, is thoroughly impregnated with it, and the evaporation from its vast surface, especially in the tropics and temperate zones, must be immense, and, of nceessity, a means of purifying the atmosphere.

Professor Roscoe says that there is not a speck of dust, or a moat in the sunbeam, that does not contain chloride of sodium, and this is common salt. The fine spray from the ocean, which covers two-thirds of the earth's surface, is constantly being carried up into the air and evaporated. The atmosphere is thus filled with minute particles, so often seen floating and sparkling in the sunlight.

It is found in mountains in solid masses; in caves, in lakes, on the plains, in the water, in the bowels of the earth, and the atmosphere that surrounds it, and all animal creation has it incorporated with the blood in sufficient quantity to keep it pure and prevent decomposition. Was it not for the vast amount of this antiseptic, how could we preserve the vast amount of provision for future use, to feed the millions that inhabit the earth?

There are medical journals which denounce the use of salt as a condiment, stating that it was never useful, but always injurious. But Herr Shultz, a chemist of Berlin, claims, after long and patient researches, to have found the cause of electricity in

human bodies. He attributes it to the presence of chloride of sodium, or common salt, in the system. In his experiments he asserts that the amount of electricity was always in direct proportion to the quantity of chloride of sodium in the system.

If this be true we have another strong proof of the importance of this antiseptic in the blood. If electricity constitutes the nervous power that supports the functional action of every organ of the body, it is equally true that an insufficient supply would cause nervous debility, and interfere with healthy functional action of all the organs of the body, and consequently cause disease. In either case the nervous system is seriously affected by the loss of this antiseptic.

If it be the antidote for the carbonic acid gas that is always present, its absence allows this poison to increase and narcotize the nervous system, and through this agency the secreting glands; this would cause disease also.

It is therefore plain that this antiseptic agent is of most vital importance in the economy, as a health-preserving element which cannot be dispensed with without serious consequences to the health of mankind.

Remove this one element from the blood, no matter how pure and healthy all other parts may be, in a short time the whole body would be a mass of corruption; according to that universal law of nature, when there is heat and moisture, with animal

or vegetable matter, decomposition is the result. This our Creator well knew, and hence the necessity of creating this preservative element, and using it so profusely for the purpose of preserving the health and happiness of His creatures; otherwise the creation of man would have been a failure.

The necessity of heat to sustain life produces a narcotic poison in the blood that will destroy it; and one necessity creates another; and thus we find these two elements in the blood.

This analysis furnishes the key that unlocks and unveils to us the hidden mystery of the profession for the last two thousand years. *The Blood Poison and its Antidote.* Two of the plainest and simplest facts that chemistry reveals and which no author or professor should be ignorant of; yet the medical faculties of all countries have entirely overlooked these two important elements that play such an active part in causing disease and restoring health.

From the above analysis we have the component parts of the blood. The first comprises nearly two-thirds of the whole, and chemistry teaches us that it is an incorruptible element. Our Creator no doubt intended it for a shield that should make His creatures impregnable to disease. It is also a powerful antiseptic, preventing all decomposition of animal matter. It is also a powerful disinfectant or deodorizer, to prevent all unpleasant odors from arising in the body.

He has made it the battery to supply or furnish the electricity, or the motive power of the nervous system; it also is a supporter of combustion, and an antidote for the poison generated in the body every moment of our lives. The next is potassa; this alkali is to neutralize any excess of acids in the blood. The next is iron; this being a good conductor for electricity, is incorporated with the blood, so that the nerves that accompany the arteries throughout all the minute ramifications shall be stimulated to give tone and healthy functional action to the varied organs they supply; it forms the coloring matter of the blood, and is generally administered in anemia and chlorosis; but its most important office is the conducting the electricity through the body.

The next in amount is phosphoric acid; this element is considered a stimulus to the nervous system. The next is phosphate of lime; this serves to form the framework of the body, to which the muscles are attached to give it motion. There is a little soda, a little sulphuric acid and magnesia, and also carbonic acid.

EVIDENCE TO SUSTAIN THIS THEORY.

In the first place we have the chemical fact that this poison is the production of heat, and generated in the blood, and in proof of this fact the expired air from the lungs is known to be a deadly narcotic

poison, as shown in the case of the British soldiers shut up in the Black Hole in Calcutta, who lost their lives by inhaling the poisoned air, made so by the expired air from their own lungs.

In emigrant ships, we know that by crowding many persons in the steerage, cholera, typhus and typhoid fever often breaks out. These emigrants left port in good health, but in mid-ocean, where the atmosphere is as pure as possible, some form of disease is reported among the passengers. There was no poison in the ship other than was generated by the passengers thus confined, which, being inhaled, caused the disease by poisoning the blood.

In typhoid fever one of the peculiar features of the disease is ulceration of the bowels. We know that decomposition of animal matter is utterly impossible when this antiseptic agent is present, and if this were present, the fever, the headache, the delirium and coma could not have taken place, showing conclusively that the absence of this agent allowed this poison to become active and cause the fever.

We learn, through Braithwaite's Retrospect of the Medical Sciences, from the fever hospitals of Europe, that the chlorine in the blood is at a very low point.

Scarlet fever often assumes a typhoid character, is attended with great loss of muscular power, a scarlet rash, which in grave cases turns to a dark mahogany color, with delirium and coma. Inflam-

mation and ulceration of the throat is very common, and in grave cases gangrene, and mortification, and death follow each other in rapid succession. The disease spends its force in the throat and nervous system, when in typhoid fever it is confined to the nervous system and the bowels.

In both of these diseases the discharges from the bowels are very offensive, proof positive of the absence of this deodorizing agent. We know that all offensive odors can be neutralized by the use of this agent in our water closets. And we further know that gangrene or mortification is an utter impossibility when this agent is present, up to the standard of health.

Scarlet fever is often followed, or leaves behind it other diseases, called the sequela of the disease, discharges of an offensive character from the ears, showing that the poison that caused the fever still remained in the system, and to get rid of it these ulcers are formed, and an outlet to the matter collected to save the life of the patient.

This is often the case with typhus and typhoid fervers; these are generally termed fever sores, and are difficult to heal. Sometimes paralysis of one or more of the limbs follow these diseases, especially scarlet fever.

As I have said, remove this preservative element from the blood, the whole body would soon become a mass of corruption; and in fevers of a malignant form this is shown to perfection.

Thus we learn that our Creator has been as careful to provide the means to preserve this temple that was the receptacle of His Holy Spirit as the Spirit itself.

THE POISON—HOW IT OPERATES.

I must now show how this poison operates to cause the varied and many diseases that afflict mankind; and to do this we must call Physiology to assist us in the investigation. From this science we learn all we know of the varied organs of the body, their functions, the fluids secreted by them, their nature and uses.

In the formation of the body, the general system comprehends within itself many subordinate systems, which must harmonize to form perfect health. The first I shall mention is the nervous system, which forms a complete network throughout the body, and is the connecting link between mind and matter, the brain being the great centre, to which and from which all impressions come and return, either for good or evil. There are three sets of nerves, one of sensation, one of motion and the involuntary nerves; the two first are all that is necessary for the present purpose. These nerves are distributed all over and through the body; every artery, every muscle, every gland, and also the senses, have a nerve connected with them, all of which depend, for their

functional action, upon the nervous power furnished by this nervous organization. It will be readily seen that anything that interferes with the nervous system has a direct tendency to derange all functional action of the several organs of the body.

In the formation of the body many organs were necessary to secure the varied functions requisite to form a perfect system for the purposes of digesting our food and preparing it to give up its nutritious principle to repair the waste and wear of the general frame.

There is in the body two sets of glands, which constitute its machinery. One set, called absorbents, secrete or gather the nutrition contained in our food and convey it into the thoracic duct which empties into the vena cava, just above the heart, to supply the necessary nutrition to replenish the waste and wear of the general frame. The other set, called lymphatics, collect the waste and wear of the muscles and tissues that is continually going on while the body or mind is active. This is deposited in the hipatic vein before it enters the liver, so that the blood will be cleansed of its impurities.

Of all these glands, the liver is the largest and first formed in the fœtus. It is very large in the first months of gestation, filling a large portion of the abdomen. The blood from the maternal system flows directly into and through it to the fœtal heart; from this organ it circulates through the fœtus, and returns through the liver to the maternal system.

As soon as this new being is capable of sustaining a separate existence, this organ is called into action, to secrete bile, which is indispensable to nutrition. "*Without bile there is no nutrition;*" a well-established physiological fact, taught in every school, but seldom applied in practice.

The office of the liver is to secrete bile, and by this process cleanse the circulation of its impurities. When this antiseptic agent gets below the standard of health, this narcotic poison will become active, and the brain and nervous system, and also the great secreting and secerning system will feel its narcotic power in exact ratio to the amount of it in the blood; this will deprave the bile, both in quantity and quality, and the nutrition in the same ratio. Bile in its healthy state is the natural stimulus for the intestines, but now is incapable of performing that function. The nerves of the bowels are partially narcotized, as well as those of the liver, hence their constipated condition; the absorbents that cover the mucus membrane of the intestine are also narcotized by the action of this poison, have lost the power of absorbing what little nutrition is presented, and what they do is in a crude state, not properly digested or assimilated, and consequently gives up but little nutriment; thus we have the whole nutritive process clogged and perverted.

The lymphatic glands are also checked in their functional action; the waste and wear of the muscles

and tissues which is to furnish the material for the biliary secretion is deficient; this, of course, will lessen the quantity and also the quality, and interfere with the digestive process.

The oily matter of our food is not digested in the stomach by the gastric juice, but passes into the duodenum; then it is mixed with the bilious secretions and is digested; the chyme, by the action of the bile, is changed to chyle, and fitted to give up its nutrition to the absorbents. This is from the action of healthy bile, but now all is changed; depraved bile cannot digest the oily portion of our food, consequently it is not carried into the circulation; being all carbon, and one of the heat-producing elements, the heat necessary for perfect digestion will be below the standard, the chlorine in the gastric fluid will be deficient, and the food in the stomach will decompose and generate this poisonous gas that so often troubles dyspeptics.

The bilious secretions will be deficient in the amount of this antiseptic, and prevent the half-digested food from undergoing the process of fermentation and decomposition, which is shown from the very offensive odor from the contents of the bowels of the sick from most all diseases that flesh is heir to.

Thus we learn why the liver becomes torpid, and the bowels constipated, and all other secreting organs deranged; the cause of nervous debility and all the complicated symptoms attending liver com-

plaint and dyspepsia, and also the distressing sensations of female weaknesses.

When the system is of low vitality we generally have chronic diseases, but in persons who generally enjoy good health, when this poison becomes active acute diseases ensue, such as fevers or inflations, of which we have several kinds of each. We have typhoid, typhus, ship, yellow, intermittent, remittent, scarlet fever, measles and small-pox. Some denominated eruptive, others are not. These forms vary widely in their development, yet all are accompanied in the commencement by the same symptoms; chills or rigors, and after that fever, sometimes slight, and gradually developing to its full form, while in others, there is a high burning fever at the commencement. This shows that the primary cause in all these fevers is the same, notwithstanding their development is so different.

The nervous system is the medium through which the poison acts upon the varied organs of the body, to cause disease, as every secreting gland has a nerve distributed to it, whose functional action depends upon the nervous power supplied by this nerve. If this nerve be only partially narcotized or paralyzed, the gland will lose its secreting power in the same ratio. The same with the muscles, and also of the senses. It shows how completely the functional action of every organ of the body is regulated by the power thus furnished. Typhoid fever gives a fair representation of the effect of this narcotic

poison on the nervous system, and also of the anatomical lesions found in the various organs of the body, caused by the absence of this antiseptic.

When the narcotic is sufficient to check all glandular secretion, this progressive system necessary to harmonious healthy action is suspended, the fluids that are to be carried out of the system as of no further use are retained, and those necessary to supply the waste and wear of the tissues are not applied. The blood ceases to circulate through the capillary arteries and veins of the extremities, and for a time stagnation prevails in the whole circulating system, and consequently a chill or rigor is the result; this lasts from fifteen minutes to half an hour; then comes the reaction. For want of a sufficient amount of this antiseptic in the blood, decomposition of those stagnant fluids commences immediately, and its first step is fermentation; this causes or generates heat; this adds to the poison already in excess, and this heat we denominate fever. The first symptoms are very obscure and indefinite, and may continue so for one or two weeks, and sometimes longer. There is a gradual increase in the severity of these morbid sensations from day to day, with a like gradual but regular appearance of other and more characteristic symptoms of the disease, one after another, until a complete and successive development of the peculiar and strongly marked phenomena of the disease. Dr. Nathan Smith says the disease attacks in such a gradual manner that

we hardly know on what day to fix its commencement. Dr. James Jackson says there is more difficulty in ascertaining the commencement in cases of typhoid fever than any other acute disease.

The same can be said of scarlet fever, its inception and development from day to day, until the disease is fully formed, and a scarlet rash covers the body; this often assumes a typhoid type, accompanied in grave cases with delirium and coma. Ulceration of the throat is quite a common attendant; this sometimes ends in gangrene or mortification.

In all these fevers the heat of the body is increased, and also the respiration and circulation; nature is now trying to get rid of this poison through the agency of the lungs. Oxygen is inhaled and carbonic acid gas is exhaled. This lessens the quantity at every respiration, and constitutes the practice now taught by all authors and professors of the schools, of letting a fever run its course. The patient will recover in time, provided that this poison is not generated faster than can be carried off through the lungs. Sometimes a diarrhœa sets in and the poison is carried off through the bowels.

In grave cases, where the fever runs a rapid course, the nervous system is so thoroughly narcotized that the patient has no control over the action of the bowels, and we have involuntary discharges, with loss of all muscular power, attended with delirium, which passes into complete coma and ends in death.

Ulceration of the bowels is a symptom or lesion of typhoid fever that is seldom found in any other disease. This again shows the absence of this antiseptic agent in the blood, for none of the above symptoms could have taken place if it had been present up to the standard of health, neither could decomposition or ulceration be found, for no animal matter can decompose when this element is present.

These different fevers show a variety of different symptoms; they differ with every constitution. This is easily accounted for; this poison acting on the brain and nervous system, affects every person differently according to their nervous temperament, similar to opium; in some this is a pleasant anodyne, in others it makes them crazy, and to some it causes nausea and vomiting. But, with all the varied symptoms to perplex and baffle the most skillful, He has made the plaster large enough to cover the sore in all of its diversified forms; all that is necessary is to know how to apply it correctly.

We further learn from the records of hospitals in Europe and this country, through the medical journals, the history of the patients of these institutions. This history gives us statements of facts as to the origin of fevers. In a cotton-mill in the City of Lowell, in the winter of 1844-5, a mill 150 feet long and five stories high, the first floor was used for carding; the number of hands employed was thirty-five; in this room not a single disease. The second story was used for spinning; the number

of operatives employed was sixty-five. Between December 5th, 1833 and January 22d, 1834, twenty-six girls left this room, and all except three or four had the fever. The third-story room was used for the same purpose, and had the same number of hands employed. Between December 13th and January 27th eighteen girls left this room sick. From the fourth story, used for weaving, having from twenty-five to thirty girls employed, only two were taken sick. Thus, of one hundred and thirty females employed in two rooms of the same building, nearly one-third of them were attacked with typhoid fever. Between December 5th, 1834, and January 27th, 1835, out of this number eleven died. The weather at the time the fever began to show itself was extremely cold. In the first place we have nearly double the number of girls in these two rooms when the disease commenced as there were in the others, and the weather was extremely cold; every door and window was made as near air-tight as possible, to secure warmth. We have three agencies to cause this disease; the first is the exclusion of pure air; the second is heat; and the third is the carbonic acid gas generated in the lungs; the carbonic acid gas from the heat of the room and that generated in the body was sufficient to poison the blood and cause the fever in those that had not sufficient chlorine in the blood to neutralize it. Another similar instance. In a woolen-mill in Dedham, on the Neponset River, on the 11th

and 12th of April, 1835, eighteen girls were taken sick of typhoid fever; they all lived in one house and worked in one of two mills near the house. From the other mill there were no cases, and no other cases only in this boarding house. The house was clean and not crowded. These fevers occurred in April. Through the winter the factory had been closed to secure a temperature sufficiently high for running woolen machinery, and perhaps over-crowded. All these circumstances are sufficient, in this case as in others, to create a poison that will cause this fever.

We learn, from Hospital reports from Ireland, of 9588 patients received into the Belfast Fever Hospital from 1818 to 1835, 2342 came in single cases, while 7246 came in numbers of two or more from the same family. They came from 1856 families, thus giving an average of nearly four from each family. This occurrence of several cases from one family has been but rarely observed in the comfortable and rich families in Ireland.

Dr. Gerhard observed, in the Philadelphia typhus of 1836, that the patients came in groups, and several from the same house. Among the first admitted into the Hospital were seven negroes, the entire population of a cellar in the lower part of the city.

Dr. Edward Percival, in his reports on the epidemic fevers of Dublin, at the Hardwick Fever Hospital, during the years 1813-14 and 15, says

the disease prevailed among the boys and girls of the Bedford Asylum, characterized by petechiæ, great failure of strength, a turgid countenance, and considerable stupefaction. Eleven hundred of these children were crowded together in a building originally intended to accommodate only six hundred.

Here are two cases of over-crowded apartments where this fever made its appearance, and the physicians in charge are ranked among the first of the profession, yet neither of them had the least idea of the origin of the fever.

The ship Eutaw arrived at the port of New York, March 6th, 1842, forty days from Liverpool, with about two hundred passengers on board, mostly Irish. Seventy of these were sick with typhus fever on her arrival; among these were eight deaths. The barque Barton arrived at New York, from Greenock, May 15th, 1842, after a passage of forty days, with nearly fifty sick with typhus fever.

In August, 1840, twenty-one cases of typhus were admitted from a single vessel, into the Boston Almshouse; four of the cases were fatal.

At Rheims, between Oct. 1st, 1839, and April, 1840, an epidemic fever occurred in a prison; the number of patients was one hundred and thirty-eight. One hundred and three were inmates of the prison, thirty-five were among physicians, students and nurses of the hospital. The quarter of the prison in which the disease commenced was originally intended to accommodate from eighty to one hundred

persons; at the time when the epidemic commenced its population was one hundred and eighty.

Here we have another case of over-crowding in a hospital; double the number were crowded together that the building or rooms were calculated to contain, and the result was fever. The very intimate connection of typhus and typhoid fevers with crowded and poorly ventilated rooms has been universally admitted. Notwithstanding all this array of facts, of ships, factories, and prisons, the small poorly ventilated rooms in cities, where these patients are found in greatest numbers, no author, professor or physician has been found to trace back to these crowded apartments and find the cause of all this sickness and loss of life.

I have collected quite a number of cases to show that typhus and typhoid fevers were caused by the inhalation of carbonic acid gas in crowded rooms, where the patients could not escape, and also in ships, hospitals, factories, and dwellings poorly ventilated.

There is no denying the fact that the expired air from the lungs is a deadly narcotic poison, and in all the different localities where fevers have made their appearance only a portion of the inmates were attacked. Why is it that all were not taken sick? all breathed the same atmosphere and were equally exposed. Some of these patients recovered while others died. Why did they not all die or all get well? all had the same treatment, yet some recov-

ered and others died. What saved the lives of one portion and not of the others?

These are questions of vital importance, and if properly understood, would throw much light on the treatment of these formidable diseases, and save thousands of lives every year. There is but one true solution to these questions. The amount of this antiseptic in the blood governs the course and malignancy of the disease. Those that escaped had sufficient chlorine in the blood to neutralize the poison as fast as inhaled. Those that took the disease had not sufficient to protect them, and it found its way into the blood and caused the disease. Those that recovered had sufficient to prevent the brain and nervous system from becoming perfectly narcotized; the poison was carried off through the lungs, every respiration lessened the quantity, and in time the poison was removed, and the patient became convalescent. Those that died had not enough of this antiseptic in the blood to prevent the brain and nervous system from becoming thoroughly narcotized; this causes delirium, and coma, and death; also that extreme debility of the muscular power; also ulceration of the bowels in typhoid fever; and softening of the heart, so that it was totally incapable of driving the blood through the system, and vitality ceased.

With all these facts, that are of every-day occurrence, as regards fevers being caused by the inhalation of this poison in crowded rooms poorly

ventilated, we have not found the physician in any hospital in Europe or America that has talent, perception, philosophy, or native genius to trace from effects to the primary cause, and tell us what it is that makes such destruction in so short a time in this beautiful temple of God's creation.

Those eminent French physicians (so called), that spent their lives in the fever hospitals of Paris, never learned what caused fever; and many of the same class in this country. Can such men have any claim to eminence in their profession, who can only give the effects of this poison and not one word as to the cause? Can the opinions of such men be considered good authority as to the treatment of fevers, that are based only on guessing? Nothing more substantial have they given to the public to substantiate their claim. And these are the men that give direction to medical science (if science it may be called) and practice.

The case of the Prince of Wales shows that this letting the fever run its course is the practice in England. There was chlorine enough in his system to prevent the poison, from a complete narcotization of the brain and nervous system, suspending all functional action and causing death. But his groom not having sufficient in his system to protect him, and his physicians being totally ignorant of the cause or nature of the poison, could do nothing to arrest the fever, although they were some of the first in the city of London.

THE LIVER

AND THE DISEASES CAUSED BY ITS FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENT.

This organ holds a prominent position in the human system, and plays an important part in causing health and disease, by its secretions, which are indispensable to digestion and nutrition.

As reference will often be made to this organ, it will be necessary and interesting to the reader to learn the varied symptoms or sensations that are produced by the deranged functional action and altered properties of its secretions.

The first symptoms, felt for a considerable length of time, are so slight as to be nothing more than a sense of stuffing or fullness after meals, at times accompanied with a painful sense of oppression and soreness of the whole epigastric region, with a disposition to drowsiness, occasionally accompanied with flatulence, tinitus aurum, and sometimes a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, or a distressing feeling of vacuity, and at other times, on the most trifling exertion, the patient feels considerable lassitude and languor, followed by a

tendency to sleep; this sleep, however, is seldom refreshing, but interrupted by distressing dreams; slight pain is occasionally felt on either side, but it chiefly fixes itself on the left; to this may be added that the patient when in bed can only lie tolerably comfortable by confining himself to one side.

The mind often feels ill at ease, becomes capricious, querulous, and is fretful and irritable from the slightest causes; in some cases there is a considerable defect of memory, a want of the usual distinctness of ideas, so that the patient labors under the greatest difficulty in explaining his sensations accurately, and a general incapacity for mental exertion prevails. The stomach sympathizes in this state, and feels occasionally so disturbed as to deceive the patient, in the supposition that the disease arises from an affection of this organ, while the latter acts only as a sympathizing sufferer, affected by its vicinity to the real seat of the malady; the pulse here is seldom accelerated, but is more generally found depressed; yet, in some cases of this disease I have known the pulse to intermit considerably, either in consequence of the blood through the hepatic artery being obstructed by the enlarged and hardened state of the organ, by an accumulation of it in the branches of the vena portanum, or by bile in the hepatic duct.

A dry and harsh skin, with much accumulation of heat, is often a leading feature, but in some

individuals sudden perspirations burst forth from the slightest exertion. Lowness and dejection of mind are also usual attendants, and trifles light as air seem important and burdensome to the unhappy invalid; the bowels never perform their operation in proportion equal to the quantity of aliment taken.

The appetite, however, undergoes, commonly, no diminution; on the contrary, it is not unfrequently increased in a preternatural degree; yet, on some occasions it is diminished, as in those cases generally, when the system materially suffers; the patient loses that relish for society which is a concomitant of health, and feels often highly nervous, secluding himself, and ruminating, as it were, over his feelings, which betray a general discomfort both of body and mind; anxiety and languor are expressed in the countenance, which is frequently pale or sallow; often a peculiar dullness in the eyes is observable, occasionally attended in the morning with such a heavy sensation that it requires some exertion to open them, and the lids even feel as if there were pressure on them to keep them shut. There is no peculiar thirst beyond natural, yet the tongue will be found furred, more particularly at its base, the mouth clammy and the taste vitiated; the urine is variable, being influenced by many circumstances; in some instances it is sparing in quantity and much concentrated, depositing a pink or lateritious sediment; in others it is abundant and dilute, and

such is occasionally the excitability of the organ connected with this secretion that micturition is frequently distressingly present.

In this state of disease, sleep is often disturbed with frightful dreams and alarming imaginations, or if the patient sleeps soundly he awakes unrefreshed, with lassitude, listlessness, and sometimes a sensation as if he was incapable of moving, the mind being in general obviously affected, and an apprehension and alarm exist, which no external symptoms seem to justify; slight noises generally cause him to start. In some cases there is an obtuse pain of the right side, extending to the top of the shoulder, when a gnawing or aching sensation is experienced, with a fullness in the side and about the pit of the stomach, keeping up a constant uneasiness. At other times there is felt a dull heavy weight of the shoulders, as if confined by a bandage, preventing their free action and occasioning a distressing feeling in walking. There are also severe cramps or spasms experienced, and nervous twitchings of the muscles and tendonous parts, and likewise aching of the limbs, occasionally wanting the usual freedom of motion in some of the joints, which shows that the synovial and other lubricating fluids peculiar to the joints, tendons and muscles partake of a vitiated and often unnatural agglutinous quality, which renders them unfit for maintaining their healthy office, and preserving that facility of action required.

When the complaint has continued some time an emaciation of the face is conspicuous, and in some instances likewise of the body, and the general aspect of the patient is extremely unhealthy; in many cases, there may also be perceived an œdema or puffiness of the extremities, more particularly at the instep and round the ankle, or instead a varicose state of the veins is observable; the excretions of the bowels exhibit unnatural color and odor, are adhesive, of a dark muddy and often of a clayey appearance, and are generally voided with difficulty, much straining, with discharges of flatus, being usually deficient in quantity, so that the evacuations are unsatisfactory; often attended with a sense of load and irritation about the rectum; but all these symptoms are generally so moderate as to be little noticed by the patient himself; even hepatic abscesses have been discovered on dissection, which had given no inconvenience during life, nor were even suspected to exist, though such abscesses must have been the consequence of previous and progressive inflammation.

In enumerating the symptoms, it would be improper to omit noticing that in many cases patients complain of a sensation in the throat, consisting of a peculiar kind of fullness, as if an extraneous body were lodged there, with occasional transient feelings of distress in the adjacent parts. In several instances an unusual degree of coldness has prevailed in the lower extremities, proceeding from the defect-

ive balance of circulation; so severe is it often felt, that it is not to be removed by any addition of clothing, and only temporarily even by the application of external heat.

These various symptoms portray a true picture of chronic hepatitus, or liver complaint, but they do not all appear in the same individual at the same time, but show themselves in different persons, with much Protean variety, both in extent, number and degree, as the disorder exists in every gradation. Now and then though rarely, cases do occur which are peculiarly stubborn and unyielding for a length of time.

REMARKS ON THE BILIARY SECRETIONS.

I have given the various symptoms that present themselves in different individuals and in different situations. It now remains to note the various changes and alterations which are often displayed in the character and appearance of this secretion; and these aberrations in color, taste, smell, and consistence, indicate the most marked deterioration of quality.

In many liver complaints the functions of this organ remain so torpid and inactive for a length of time as to resist the influence of the most powerful remedies, and when aroused from its indolence, it often happens that the first efforts it makes result in

a dislodgement and discharge of a liquid dark bile, resembling coffee grounds diluted, and occasionally a fluid of still darker color, not unlike the appearance of ebony or jet. But in other instances the discharges from the bowels will display all manner of character and depravity, as to color, consistence, adhesiveness, and the like. Sometimes they are spongy and frothy, resembling clay, gravel, pitch, yeast, beeswax, cheese, suet, sour grains, fæces of red wine, washings of flesh, membranous filaments, a ferruginous appearance, greasy and gray, a dirty green, and many other varied shades of color. Such properties incontestably indicate a faulty biliary secretion.

After reading the above and learning the varied changes that are here recorded, we know conclusively the extent of the corruption of the circulation, for this secretion is taken from it; and when we know the physiological fact that without bile there is no nutrition, we shall not be astonished at the many symptoms recorded in liver complaints.

REMARKS ON THE INTESTINES.

The liver and alimentary organs reciprocally partake of each other's diseases, and next to the hepatic system itself, there is no part of the body where the influence of the bile is so extensively felt as in the intestines, or alimentary canal. The in-

testines are composed of muscular tubes, of various diameters in different parts, forming two arches, the one large, loose and floating in the abdomen, the other smaller, and connected by appendages in a fixed state to the back and sides of this cavity. Their length is six times that of the body, and they are everywhere interspersed with vessels, glands and nerves suited to their appropriate offices. They are possessed of two kinds of action, the one termed their peristaltic motion, the other that active exertion which is caused by the evacuations of the fæces; the first is the means employed by nature to perfect the process of converting the aliment into chyle, and to expose it afterwards to the mouths of the vessels destined to receive it: this is a slow, gradual, and never-ceasing operation, while the other is violent, temporary, and coercive.

On the proper regulation of these two operations much of the health of the system depends. In many constitutions the former is impeded by a morbid accumulation of mucus, which nature originally intended for the protection of the delicate surface of these parts from the too great irritation which the bile and pancreatic juice, in mixing with the aliment, are apt to produce sometimes. This accumulation of mucus, in case of disease, requires much attention on the part of practitioners; it impedes the action of remedies, renders the bowels insensible and torpid, frequently locks up the biliary and pancreatic secretions, and prevents their passing freely into the

intestines. By such obstructing causes the aliment is deprived of the very principle from the bile which should be conveyed to it, and the chyle is therefore deficient, we may infer, in those essential properties so exquisitely demanded for the reparation and due support of the constitution. If the obstruction should become total, the body would unavoidably waste and decline; for it may be laid down as an established truth in physiology, that without bile neither digestion, nutrition, nor the excretion of the fæces can be requisitely performed.

In all cases a separation of this mucus from the intestines is an object of importance, which requires to be particularly attended to, as it differs from mucus in other situations, and often acquires a glary, gelatinous consistence, of the most viscid and tenacious kind. The difficulty of removing it can be known only to those who have paid proper attention to the subject; and repeated purgings will hardly be sufficient, in many cases, to separate it from its attachments, particularly when pent up and confined in certain portions of the intestine, where its folds and windings favor its retention.

The action of the bowels to evacuate the fæces, when the liver is defective in function, becomes a most coercive or violent operation, and in many cases, when extraordinarily exerted, it has produced the most serious consequences, in occasioning rupture, hemorrhage, apoplexy, etc. Nature certainly intended that this operation should be done with

ease and safety; and it is only in cases of disease, or from inattention on the part of the person himself, that it can be attended with danger, inconvenience or pain. It is clear that the bile is formed by nature for rendering it an easy operation, that fluid being the grand saponaceous compound to mix with the refuse of the aliment, and by this mixture to give the proper stimulus to the intestines for its discharge. But this stimulus is insufficient, unless the hepatic and cystic bile be united, to excite the necessary action of these parts; for, by the saponaceous and soluble quality it possesses, it lessens the adhesive nature of the fæces, and by smoothing their surface facilitates their evacuation; in cases of its defective secretion the fæces are hard, knotty and irregularly formed. It may, however, be remarked that this may be retarded, or a costive habit of the body may proceed from these various causes, viz.: from a failure, deficit, or obstruction of bile, or its not being sufficiently exalted to stimulate the intestines and quicken their expulsive motion. A deficiency or an excess of bile, therefore, will be equally injurious, and produce distressing effects on the constitution, concurrent on such irregularities. The excess of bile in this climate is not so frequent as its suspension or deficient state; but when this does largely occur, it produces a powerful spasmodic action of the bowels, and often occasions a morbid change of structure of the most serious consequence. From a deficiency of bile is induced, first,

languid action of the bowels, and often an increase of acrid, sometimes black mucus, ensues; and an unnatural accumulation of fæces next takes place, in certain portions, causing retention of matter, particularly in the sigmoid flexure of the colon. The action of the bowels is occasionally exerted to inordinate activity, producing rapid contraction, but not with sufficient effect to get rid of the imbedded and incumbered load they contain; and the muscular fibres of the rectum are thus kept in a constant state of irritation and ineffectual exertion, obliging the abdominal muscles to be forced into preternatural action. The result of their strong contraction is that more blood is propelled by the vessels of these parts into the rectum and other pelvic viscera than their economy can duly dispense with; hence their coats, being over-distended, by degrees become varicose, and occasionally give way. At other times, the membrane of these parts, becoming relaxed, is liable to fall down in folds, thereby occasioning very serious and painful obstructions in the passage. We sometimes also find a thickening at particular parts of the canal, laying the foundation of stricture, a disease of a most alarming nature, and incurable unless within reach, and when the assistance of the surgeon can be administered. The frequency of this disease, and of long and indurated accumulations in various parts of the intestines, is proved by dissection. That these arise from the deficient and unhealthy secretion of bile cannot be doubted when

we find a due distribution of this secretion the means nature employs for eliminating the canal; its importance, therefore, cannot be too strongly insisted on. The functions of digestion, both in the stomach and upper tract of the intestines, are very improperly performed; and the long-continued irritation to which the bowels are subjected comes at last to debilitate their tone and action, they cannot propel their contents, and fresh accumulations and congestions are again and again formed, one train of evils succeeding another, which, as they settle down, are not unfrequently productive of serious mischief, by requiring an improper degree of muscular force for their expulsion, thereby bringing on a diseased state of the lower part of the tract, particularly of the rectum, with often an abrasion of its lining membrane. These abrasions lay the foundation of further inflammation, tumors, fistulous openings, and other consequent affections of the gut.

In all cases of liver complaints, strong conclusions may be drawn from the alvine operations, and the manner in which they are discharged, their appearance and consistence. Whenever they are carried off with much straining; when the matter is scanty in proportion to the food; when it is small, and apparently figured, or much compressed, or curled round, resembling a corkscrew; when great, ineffectual and painful exertions are exercised, with only a discharge of wind; and when the evacuation is frequently with a sputtering or squirt, and the

patient feels tight and banded about the body, under all these circumstances a diseased state of the intestine is to be suspected, and should be ascertained by a careful and minute examination, which the practitioner should never overlook, as there is no disease to which the human frame is incident that is so liable to remain undetected.

This examination will most generally show either a thickening of some part of the rectum, or an actual stricture formed in the passage, and it cannot be too much impressed upon the mind of every practitioner that the above symptoms afford always a certain indication of an altered structure or morbid change in the passage. The earliest means of ascertaining this should never be neglected, as it is only by early detection that effectual means can be employed to accomplish a cure. Until the state of the intestine is changed it will be impossible for the liver to perform regularly its functions; for though the bile may be poured out and mixed with the feculent matter, the stricture of the intestine will cause it to be retained, and accumulations will continue, which the natural action of the bowels cannot overcome, to render the discharge regular and free.

In the course of my practice, when attending particularly to the alimentary exertions, whenever for a length of time I have observed large collections of yellow, heavy mucus to pass off in the shape of long-continuous, stringy matter, oftentimes resembling the inner coat of the intestine itself, attended

occasionally with a rumbling noise, as of air circulating through the bowels, such symptoms most generally have led me to believe that a diseased condition of some part of the intestine had accrued.

In several cases, such has been the immoderate accumulation of indurated fæces from intestinal torpor, at a particular part of this canal, that they have been so completely aggregated into a mass as to entirely wedge up and distend the intestine, thus forming into a kind of substance much resembling a solid tumor, both in its feel and in its sensible properties, when pressed upon. Such apparent tumors I have known to be formed in different parts of the abdomen. This appearance has often deceived practitioners, and it is not to be wondered at, from its occasioning, by its irritation on the surface of the intestine, considerable inflammation and pain, the same as any other active mechanical cause. Such peculiar circumstances of disease, often the accumulations of months, when once detected, require an active and energetic enforcement of medicine, and show the necessity of nice and accurate discrimination in order to form a correct judgment of the real nature of such appearances. Unless a practitioner be placed on his guard in this respect, he may often be misled by such phenomena, viewing this stercoraceous collection as a tumor of a very different nature; nor is it less necessary, when the obstruction is once removed, that a proper attention be kept up to prevent the occurrence, which can only be done

by relaxing the biliary system, or, in other words, unfettering the liver to the exercise of its natural capacities, so that the sparing secretion of bile may be increased, and that harmony of function restored between these parts so indispensably essential for rendering the alimentary canal equal to the task of upholding by its own powers its own functions.

This is an admirable description of the varied, deranged condition of the bowels, and *the author* of this ascribes all to the depraved secretions of the liver. This leaves the subject quite unfinished, and until we know what has caused this torpidity of this primary organ we are left in the dark as to the proper treatment.

If we go back to the action of this narcotic poison, it will readily appear what has caused the derangement in the secretions of this organ, and also the constipation and accumulations of fæces and vitiated mucus. The nerves of the liver and bowels have been partially paralyzed, causing debility and preventing healthy functional action. To unfetter this organ is to neutralize the poison, and likewise the bowels. As soon as this is done the liver is free, and the nervous power furnished by the nerves will cause a healthy bilious secretion, and likewise the bowels will receive the necessary nervous stimulus to their muscular coats, that will give them the necessary peristaltic motion required for the expulsion of the fæces in an easy and healthy manner.

In tracing the symptoms of other diseases, we

shall find that those enumerated in chronic hepatitis or liver complaints accompany most every disease that we have to treat, and the success mainly depends upon the knowledge of the primary cause of the torpor and functional derangement of this organ; for this is the test of the purity of the blood.

COUGH, ASTHMA, &c.

The liver or its secretions holding the controlling influence over nutrition, its derangement will cause other organs to become diseased, and this is one of its forms. A diseased state of the liver often affects adjacent organs, the lungs, and induces such a derangement of their functions, at one time from mere sympathy, at another from pressure, as to occasion those forms of disease that will stimulate chronic catarrh, asthma, and even pulmonary consumption itself. The symptoms, in fact, are the same; only, as the cause exists not so much in the apparent seat of the malady as in a distant organ, so the means of cure must be applied radically, to influence the state of the former, and restore it to health before any relief can be expected to the pectoral, and, seemingly, the only morbid condition that tends to injure the patient. On medicine being employed to change the morbid state of the liver, the irritation of the lungs will immediately give way, and the disorder will be found, in most instances, to take a favorable turn; for cough is rather

to be considered a symptom of a differently obstructed state of the viscera than marking only an affection of the lungs.

This truth I cannot illustrate better than by narrating here a particular case in which I was consulted. The patient in this case had complained, for over twelve months, of difficulty of breathing, and such impeded and short respiration as greatly distressed him, accompanied with severe cough, completely resembling asthma. This, indeed, was the decided opinion of several of the most eminent physicians he had consulted.

On careful examination, I entertained no doubt of its being a confirmed hepatic disease, or liver complaint, as an evident enlargement of the margin of the liver had taken place, to some extent: this occasioned pressure to be made on the diaphragm, thus lessening the cavity of the chest; hence the pulmonary affection was subordinate, merely symptomatic, and the origin of the evil was to be traced to a different source. The cough here induced may, indeed, be termed a cough of necessity, arising from the diaphragm being thrown upwards against the lungs by the tumid liver: this, of course, excites irritation of the air vessels of the lungs, and, as a consequence, also some inflammation, from which was occasioned an increase and redundant secretion of mucus, clogging up the aerial passages; and the cough in this instance was merely an effort of nature to pump up or rid herself of the loaded deposit.

This circumstance shows the nice discrimination that should always be made in pectoral cases, whenever cough is the leading symptom. Any distention of the abdomen, in consequence of its pressure upwards, must inevitably impede the natural descent of the diaphragm, or that muscular curtain that separates the cavity of the belly from the chest, and thereby prevent the expansion of the lungs. The effect of this will be cough, wheezing, and such difficulty of breathing that would lead many to suspect that the lungs themselves were the sole and primary seat of disease, whereas these organs are suffering sympathetically. This will be evident when we consider that such a degree of excitement is produced by such obtruded pressure on the vessels and glands as thereby to alter their appropriate capacity and economy, so that instead of the latter secreting the natural lubricity intended for the protection of the very delicate structure of the lungs, they, from this source of derangement and progressive irritation, become so changed and morbidly actuated in function, as to yield their secretions highly corrupt in property and viscosity, by which many of the small winding cells become choked up with the agglutinated collection, whereby that necessary and equitable transmission of air through the cellular tissue of the organ is precluded.

The connection between liver complaints and consumption was strongly marked in the case of a lady of extremely delicate constitution; her chief

symptoms were violent pain in the side, for considerable time, with apparently colliquative diarrhœa. From the issue of the case, however, it appeared to be an instance of highly diseased liver. By the treatment I employed the discharges of the bowels were gradually lessened, and reduced to the natural consistence and appearance. Her other symptoms abated in the same proportion, and by continuing two months under my care, her health, to the great surprise of her friends, was completely restored.

I cannot refrain from noticing how a morbid state of the liver will prove to be the producing cause of disease of the lungs; and in by far the greatest portion of persons that die of consumption the disease is first that of this organ. Persons laboring under liver complaint are very apt to have colds, generally in the head and throat. A chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane is the first symptom; this soon finds its way into the bronchial tubes: this is bronchitis. As the blood becomes more depraved, the disease increases, and spreads through the lungs, ending in consumption.

STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

An irregular or depraved biliary secretion is certainly the grand source of stomach complaints. The secretions of this organ are materially affected by any morbid state of the liver, and its sympathy with

this latter organ induces, of course, a disorder in the functions of the stomach, and a vitiated quality of its natural fluid; hence we often find a predominance of austere acid, the effect of disease, a leading symptom in disorders of the stomach, and the organ is kept as it were in a perpetual state of rapid fermentation. Digestion, accordingly, becomes feeble and imperfect; the matters are poured into the bowels, not in their proper assimilated state; the bowels themselves want their proper supply of healthy bile; and there is no mediating power or neutralizing agent, such as the bile imparts, to correct the irritation from this cause. Such defects give rise to indigestion, eructation, flatulence, and all the other morbid symptoms which prove so distressing to dyspeptics.

In these complaints the left portion of the liver, pressing upward, is annoyed by the right portion of the stomach pressing against it, which causes irritation and an uneasy sensation to be experienced in the hepatic region, which are improperly imputed to the stomach—their primary origin being in the liver, and the stomach the instrument that mechanically excites them.

HEADACHES.

There is a very painful species of headache, which sometimes renders life almost a burden, and is often

attended with considerable giddiness, that owes its attack to a bilious origin. The symptoms of other organs with the liver, we have seen, are very numerous and important. It is connected, primarily or secondarily, as cause or effect, with various disorders of the head, as well as other parts. In such cases the stomach is not affected, the appetite continues as usual, or is even increased; but the bowels are always in a slow state, from the inadequate secretion or inertness of the bile; and as soon as accumulations occur, the attack of headache, and various modifications of vertigo, supervene. This torpid disposition of the bowels never fails to produce such serious and heavy pressure on the abdominal vessels as to interrupt that harmony of circulation so indispensable to its regular distribution throughout the body; and thus, by blocking up the channels of blood through the intestines, it necessarily becomes transmitted in an inordinate stream to the head. As it comes on often periodically, and in fits, it thus differs from those headaches which primarily arise from a fullness of vessels or partial pressure on the brain.

LOWNESS OF SPIRITS AND DESPONDENCY OF MIND.

That hysteria, or nervous disorders, as well as hypochondriasis, or symptoms of a disordered im-

agination, are often, if not always, produced by the action of this *narcotic* poison on the brain and nervous system, and also affects the liver to secrete a vitiated black bile, which has been proverbially stated as a cause of melancholy. This evidently shows the powerful influence this poison has on the nervous system, and the action on the body and mind, through sympathy. When the balance of circulation and distribution of sensorial energy are evidently and universally unpoised, the faculties of the latter then languish, are overcast with the most gloomy anticipations and indescribable despondency, or are roused to unequal strength or morbid acuteness. The irritative debility and feelings of such persons are often deplorable; they are in perpetual terror, and know not for what. So heavily have the deranged feelings from this cause pressed down the springs and energies of the mind, that suicide has been the consequence. We cannot trace how easily that fine matter may be wrought upon which constitutes the medium between the body and the sentient principle; and when on dissection we find nothing but a diseased liver, we must evidently refer it to this source. As we have before remarked, the action of this poison narcotizes the liver and alters its secretions; and as bile is essential to nutrition, it is easy to trace the effects of a depraved circulation on the brain and nervous system to produce the despondency and dejection of the mind that many labor under. I have patients that have many of the

symptoms described, and the relief they experience when the liver performs its functions regularly and in a healthy manner is surprising. This is done by neutralizing the poison that caused the liver to secrete this vitiated black bile. This process cleanses the blood from all impurities, and all the organs of the body work harmoniously.

CHRONIC DEBILITY, OR WEAKNESS.

A general debility of the system is not unfrequently met with in practice, that resists what are considered the most powerful tonic and restorative medicines. When this happens, a latent hepatic obstruction is generally the foundation of the malady, and its mode of acting may be easily explained. The absorbents, for the want of the proper stimulus, the bile, become languid and incapable of operating with sufficient energy to prepare chyle in the quantity necessary to nourish the body, and what they do absorb is of an inferior quality. In this case, though the appetite be good, and the aliment increased that is taken into the stomach, still it lies a useless load, until the liver is roused, and performs its functions by secreting and imparting its fluid in sufficient quantity and quality to answer all the purposes for which, by nature, it was intended. No traces of chyle are discoverable in the chyme until its admixture with the bile, and therefore it requires this fluid to enable the lacteal vessels to take up that nutritious

part capable of renewing the impaired powers of the constitution.

Thus we may remark, that muscular action and nervous energy depend very materially on the due degree of tone and vigor of the stomach and bowels; and whatever interrupts their functions produces great prostration of strength and dejection of spirits, often accompanied with a great degree of general imbecility, as if the mainspring were weakened, and all its subsidiary wheels clogged and perverted. The whole of the abdominal viscera, except the kidneys, are subservient to the process, or are exercised in the digestion of our aliment, the conversion of it into chyle, and the extrication of the residue; hence the defect of the one, particularly of so important an organ as the liver, is most sensibly experienced, by inducing a sense of exhaustion in the glandular economy which is productive of serious debility throughout the whole system; for how, where the hepatic, the gastric and pancreatic fluids are all vitiated and depraved, is it possible that healthful nourishment can be prepared? The food, in such cases, affords insufficient support, as it cannot pass into blood suitably assimilated to recruit the defective juices, so as to replace and replenish the continued waste and wants of the general frame. The debility thus induced is to be repaired, not by administering what are usually termed strengthening remedies, but by first taking off the primary and exciting cause of the malady, as situated in a

constrained function of the liver, which accomplished, the heart becomes invigorated, the abdominal circulation regains its necessary equilibrium, the intestines their wonted tone, the brain its energy, the nerves their sensibility. The grand obstacle once removed, the subordinate springs of life presently resume their respective movements.

The author of this article spent his whole life in treating and studying the diseases of the liver, and has given his views of the cause of nervous debility, and much other valuable information. He fails to complete the article, by not giving the most important information necessary to base a successful theory and practice upon this most prevalent disease. He does not inform us of the cause of the derangement of this primary organ, that holds the controlling influence over nutrition, and consequently we are left in the dark as to the manner of unfettering this important organ, and restoring its secretions to a healthy tone. He tells us it cannot be done by giving tonic or strengthening remedies, but by first taking off the primary and exciting cause, as situated in a constrained function of the liver. If he had added this little and important piece of information, what it was that constrained the functional action of this organ, the article would have been complete; for then we should have known just what was necessary to treat this disease successfully, and the benefit that the human family would have received would be beyond computation.

What has been said, and clearly proven, as to the origin and nature of the poison that causes the many changes and diseases of the human system, is applicable to this. This poison operates on the brain as the centre of the nervous system, and from this centre is transmitted throughout the whole body. As all functional action depends upon the nervous energy supplied by these nerves, it requires but little philosophy to see, if this nervous system is narcotized (or paralyzed, which is the same) that functional action will be suspended in the ratio of the narcotization. As I have before shown that every gland and organ of the body is supplied with a nerve, this organism constitutes the machinery by which the body is built up, and its healthy action depends upon the nervous energy furnished by this nervous system. If this be partially narcotized, the effect on the secreting and excreting organs will be that they will be rendered partially powerless to perform their functions. As this would seriously interfere with the nutritive process, debility must be the result.

This clearly shows what it is that controls the action of the liver, and what is necessary to release this organ from its thraldom, and set the machinery of the body in motion. The first thing to be done is to neutralize the poison that has partially narcotized the liver: this and every other secreting organ of the body has felt the narcotic effect of this poison,

and they require a stimulus to rouse them from the lethargy caused by the action of this poison.

This accomplished, the results will be what this eminent author describes, only in a different order. The brain will recover its energy, the nerves their sensibility; the heart will be invigorated; the abdominal circulation regains its necessary equilibrium, the intestines their wonted tone. The grand obstacle (this narcotic poison) being removed, the subordinate springs of life presently resume their respective movements.

This shows the fallacy of the universal practice of the tonic treatment, without the least knowledge of the cause of the debility.

The patient is weak; general prostration; nothing in particular is the matter. The patient wants building up. Iron, quinine, cod-liver oil, fresh air, and every other hygienic treatment is instituted. These things may be good in their proper place: all the patient wants is nutrition, and our best physiologists do not teach that any of the above tonics are necessary for nutrition. They all teach that without bile there is no nutrition.

FLATULENCY.

Whenever flatus, or wind, is generated in copious quantities in the stomach and bowels, and when, from its abundant pressure, it produces considerable dis-

tension and uneasiness, from the extensive pressure which such gas sometimes occasions in those parts, and which are oftentimes, as it were, swollen, stretching the whole fibres of the body, it may be considered as originating in, and as a constant accompaniment of a disordered liver. Such accumulations of air cannot take place but in those constitutions where the biliary and gastric fluids are secreted in the most inert, imperfect and altered condition.

Flatulence is too often regarded as the mere mark of nervous disorder, and therefore overlooked; but, on the contrary, whenever it occurs in an excessive degree, it should always be considered not only as indicating a faulty state of important fluids, on which the continuation of life and health depends, but likewise as producing in the organs its effects, such a state of progressive irritation and pressure as occasions its grievous effects to be extended to the primary parts connected with the very principle of existence.

Therefore, whenever flatulence proceeds from this cause, the re-establishment of these important secretions, which are in a corrupt and defective condition, must be the primary object. The secretions of biliary and gastric fluids, in this case, are evidently of a critical nature; and flatulence, though often considered as a trivial symptom, is at last a proof of its morbific tendency on the stomach and bowels, which is further evidenced by the sour eructations, the putrid and hot borborygmi, with

which this symptom is frequently attended, demonstrating that the contents of these organs are constantly undergoing all kinds of decomposition and fermentation. At times, so far from being trivial, it constitutes a symptom of great and urgent distress, requiring alleviation immediately; and I have known persons so troubled with it that it has continued for hours, with almost a constant fit of belching, and noise in the bowels, coming off in astonishing torrents, even in an empty state of the stomach, so as to render them almost ashamed to go into society. This disengagement of the gas decidedly demonstrates the predominance of chemical over the animal powers. Thus flatulence, from the above causes, is particularly apt to affect females at a certain stage of life, when secretions in general become irregular, and that of the liver particularly so. From the complex nature of this organ, it seldom escapes suffering, as well as those organs which undergo their stated changes at this determined period.

MORBID SENSIBILITY, SUPERSENTIENT FEELINGS, EXCESSIVE SUSCEPTIBILITY, OR NERVOUSNESS, CONSTITUTING DISEASE.

A frequent derangement of the liver and its secretions, acting on the nervous system, causes a

disordered or exquisite sensibility of the nerves. The impressions thus communicated produce the most keen sensations, of an unpleasant nature: the patient feels himself in a situation of indescribable distress, for which he cannot account; various morbid sensations passing and repassing with electrical celerity from one portion of his frame to another; every part of his system seems with him to be ill at ease, and his sufferings often reach that alarming crisis when no language is capable of conveying an idea of the degree of misery and horror under which he labors; his apprehension pictures everything in its blackest colors, and his mind, bereft of its former tranquillity, is the seat of fears and forebodings. Feeling a distrust or want of confidence in his best friends, he becomes the creature of torture from the slightest and most trivial causes; his days are literally days of pain, and his nights, nights of anguish; his temper, irritable and perplexed, is driven to passion by the slightest opposition, and the simplest circumstance acts upon him with such poignancy as to drive him at times almost to despair and madness. No subject affects him so much as his own health; to this he is tremblingly alive, with the most awful apprehensions; and the idea of death hangs perpetually on his atrabiliary and bewildered imagination.

The cause of such perturbed excitement, or agonized excess of feeling, on the nervous organism, almost invariably results from some momentous de-

rangement of the biliary department—the circulation in this part being destitute of its necessary equilibrium and progression; the secretion of the bile obstructed; and the organ, with its relative appendages, distended and enlarged by its retention, produces a morbid pressure on the contiguous nerves. The effects are thereby immediately extended over the entire frame, from that intimate sympathy of communication which the affection of this sensitive part naturally induces in its delicate web of organization, and likewise from the acrimony which the abridged quantity of bile that passes acquires from improper detention, procreative of such discordance in the general system, till at length every nerve in the body participates, occasioning an almost insupportable degree of irritability. The proofs that such pernicious and highly morbid excitability is effected by this cause are visible from the happy relief which a regular performance of the biliary functions has on the body, for the moment this is completely established the patient's terrors subside; his previous acutely nervous impressions are removed, the character of gloom and despondency is reversed, and his natural disposition and feelings are restored. From not being duly circumspect and searching into the true and primary spring of the morbid agency of bodily indisposition on the mind, renders the maladies of the latter so little within our knowledge, and so abortive to the attempted measures of renovation; but were we

uniformly attentive to mark the bodily changes that attend or precede nervous affections, however trivial these bodily changes may apparently be, we should be enabled, knowing the foundation-source, to afford effectual relief in most cases of such disorders, which are at present so alarmingly afflicting to the patient, and often so inscrutable to the physician.

The author, in all cases, in such complaints, invariably fixes his attention upon the process of the liver, and the action of this organ on the nervous filaments immediately connected with its economy, and appertaining connections. By thus directing his views, he has, on the most solid basis, been empowered to restore those who have suffered for years under the pressure of such harassing and distressing calamities, accompanied with such distempered sensibility and excessive susceptibility as have often rendered them obnoxious to themselves and unfit for society or any useful purpose in life; for he contends that it is not so much the imperfection of medicine that so often subjects the practitioner to defeat, as his forming erroneous data, and overlooking altogether, in many instances, the derivative cause, and considering that in which the root of the evil is too often implanted as too unimportant or beneath his reflection.

I would call the reader's particular attention to this chapter, as it gives a very minute description of the ailments of thousands who suffer all the unpleasant sensations related in the above; and

especially those ladies who are afflicted with uterine diseases. They may here read a complete history of their own complaints, which both authors and professors say are caused by these uterine weaknessess, which is not the case.

INDIGESTION.

In treating of this disease it will be necessary to first examine the process of digestion in a healthy state of the body, and learn the conditions under which it is performed. We shall by this means learn what causes indigestion, and be better prepared to treat this national disease with greater success than has ever yet been attained.

From the best authority on this question there appears to be three conditions necessary to perfect the process. The first indispensable requisite is an adequate supply of gastric juice, and its thorough admixture with every particle of food on which it is to act.

The second is a steady temperature of about 98° to 100° Fahr., and the third is the gentle and continued agitation of the alimentary mass in the stomach while digestion is going on.

The next thing essential is to learn the component parts of the gastric fluid, and from the most reliable authority we learn that it is a clear, transparent fluid, slightly saltish, and very perceptibly

acid. Its taste resembles that of mucilaginous water slightly acidulated with muriatic acid. It is powerfully antiseptic, so much so that it checks the progress of putrefaction in meat, and when pure will keep for many months; but when diluted with saliva, it becomes fœtid in a few days.

It is evident, if either of these conditions are altered, indigestion will be the result. The most important element in the gastric fluid is this antiseptic, and most liable to be altered.

As we learn the conditions on which perfect digestion can be had, so we also learn how little the many preparations and blood purifyers that fill the market are worth. Not one of them contains any antiseptic or neutralizing agent to neutralize the poison that causes the disease. From not knowing the primary cause, the stomach is supposed to be the seat of the disease, from the fact that the patient feels that it is so. This is the great error that leads to erroneous treatment: it is the receptacle of the food, in which the first processes of digestion are accomplished, and all these depend upon influences over which it has no control. It does the best it can with the means furnished. If the blood is not pure, it cannot furnish healthy gastric juice; if the heat is below par, the process is defective. The stomach has no power to alter these conditions: if the antiseptic or acid element is wanting, the food is not dissolved, or decomposition prevented; and all of the unpleasant changes and effects that Dr. Hall, in his work on

health by good living, so graphically describes, are experienced by the unhappy patient.

Choose your food with the nicest care; masticate it perfectly; take as much time at meals as you please. With exercise of every variety in doors and out, and with all the pleasing associations of scenery, air, friends, and every other means necessary to please, the whole process will be a failure without this one preservative element in the blood.

Heat, being essential to life, creates this poison, the only one we have to neutralize; and to meet this necessity this antidote is furnished—not only an antidote, but an incorruptible and preservative element, to prevent decomposition of any or all parts of the body.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

The subject of indigestion covers a wide space in the catalogue of diseases, as we shall find as we advance in the investigation, and the first we shall notice are the diseases or weaknesses incident to the female sex; for all women who have these weaknesses have, of necessity, indigestion: yet all who have indigestion do not have these weaknesses.

When we write the symptoms of these weaknesses we rehearse those incident to liver complaint, indigestion and dyspepsia. If we study physiology, and apply its teachings correctly to

diagnosis and practice, any ordinary mind, unbiassed by education, will at once see that these weaknesses are only another symptom or effect of liver complaint or indigestion.

Physiology teaches that the functional action of every organ of the body depends upon the amount and purity of the circulation: this can only be had through the process of perfect digestion, and the conditions of this process I have already given.

These organs lie dormant for the first thirteen years of female life, as a general rule. At this period, called puberty, when these organs are sufficiently developed to conceive and bear fruit, they are congested every four weeks with blood, to furnish a discharge, which, when once established, comes and goes with as much regularity as the changes of the moon. Provided that the blood be pure, there is no disturbance of the general health.

For the time this organ lies dormant no notice of its existence is ever mentioned; but as soon as this change takes place, by authors generally it is made the controlling organ of the female system. When deranged in function it is the producing cause of indigestion and all that long train of unpleasant sensations, both of body and mind, that these patients suffer; and this is accomplished by the reflex action of the nerves of this organ on the spinal cord and brain. According to the theory of authors and the teachings of professors, this nervous action takes place when the blood is pure and diges-

tion perfect. This is far-fetched, and if true, females would be placed in a horrible condition. Such ideas can only emanate from authors who are destitute of all perception, philosophy or talent to trace from effect to cause, or to apply the plainest physiological and chemical laws to diagnosis and practice.

Professor Byford, of Chicago, in his treatise on diseases of women and children, labors hard to find why it is that all these patients have indigestion and constipated bowels. He has not perception enough to see that indigestion is the primary cause, and constipation its leading symptom.

These organs are congested with a vitiated circulation, containing little or no nutrition to sustain healthy functional action, month after month and year after year. Is it at all strange that they should become the seat of ulcers, abscesses, polypus excrescences, and even cancer, and the menstrual function anything but regular or healthy? It is more strange that they resist the pernicious influence of this corrupt circulation as long as they do.

There are several varieties of these weaknesses, viz.: Menorrhagia, or profuse menstruation; dismenorrhœa, or suppressed, painful, or neuralgic menstruation; leucorrhœa, or whites, a milky discharge; and prolapsus uteri. These are apparently quite different, and this difference is owing to the constitution of the patient. When we diagnose these cases, as different as they may appear, we find the leading symptoms to be those of that primary

organ, the liver, and the particular weakness the patients have are only an additional symptom added to the other prominent ones, and all yield to the same treatment.

The treatment of these complaints corresponds with the theory: errors as to the primary cause must cause errors in diagnosis and treatment. Ladies who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with uterine disease must undergo an examination, and this may reveal, as far as the eye can judge, an ulcer, or an abrasion of the mucous membrane, or congestion of the womb. If ulcers, the caustic is used, and also in abrasions; if congested, leeches are applied, and sometimes the lancet, and in bad cases the actual cautery (red-hot iron). All this without any knowledge of the primary cause, or the application of the physiological law taught in all schools, that the functional action depends upon the amount and purity of the circulation. Will this burning, leeching and cauterizing process neutralize the poison that narcotizes the liver and deranges the functional action of that organ that controls the nutritive process? Will it in any way improve the nutrition, or purify the blood, that it may produce healthy action? Will it be the means of curing indigestion? for this is all that is required to restore these organs to a healthy condition. If not, then it is uncalled for and empirical.

For a delicate and refined lady to submit to the exposure of an examination, and the application of

caustic, or leeches, or the actual cautery, is enough to cause indigestion, and shock the nervous system, which is already weak and irritable, to a degree that would be difficult to describe. A more revolting system of practice can hardly be conceived, and all uncalled for, to say nothing of the excruciating pain the patient has to suffer for hours after.

Dr. Bennett, who spent several years in the hospitals of Paris, studying and practicing on these weaknesses, made some wonderful discoveries. He says that all these weaknesses are caused by inflammation of the neck of the womb, and to remove this he applies caustic. His published work is considered good authority by the profession generally, especially by those who are as ignorant of the primary cause as he is. He forgets to tell what caused the inflammation, or does it come without a cause? The profession is full to overflowing of just such soft-shelled authors and professors, who have not the perception, philosophy or talent to apply the plainest chemical or physiological laws, that govern the system, to practice; and as long as these absurd theories are taught and practiced by the professors of our schools, females who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with any of these complaints will have to suffer, if they will allow themselves to be imposed upon by these empirical practitioners. They tell you an examination is necessary, that you cannot be cured unless you submit to it. The whole theory and practice is based on ignorance of the primary cause.

There are thousands of ladies who suffer in silence rather than submit to this practice. They say, and truly, that Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith have been under this treatment for a long time, and have been repeatedly cauterized, and are no better than they themselves are. Why should they spend their money for that which will do them no good? This is good, practical common sense, and I advise all females to strictly adhere to it, and by this means compel physicians to abandon this empirical practice, and learn the primary cause, and how to treat it without an examination.

MENORRHAGIA,

Or profuse menstruation, is a weakness that very many ladies are afflicted with during the whole period of menstrual life. This one fact shows how little is known of its cause and successful treatment.

From the action of this poison on the nervous system, this organ, with others, becomes debilitated, and the blood-vessels easily distended; and when the period arrives, and the congestion, or determination of blood to these organs, to form the menses, there is no resistance, and they are gorged with blood, which finds an easy passage through these debilitated blood-vessels, and it flows until the fountain is exhausted, and the patient is left almost bloodless, often being confined to her bed for one

or two weeks before she is able to attend to her domestic affairs, and by the time another period arrives she is quite well. As nature calls for her accustomed function the same scene is acted over again, and thus she drags out a miserable existence, until the change of life relieves her or she sinks into a premature grave.

This is often accompanied with severe pain for twenty-four hours before the menses appear, and when they do, they flow profusely for four or five days, often coming away in clots. It may also be followed by prolapsus uteri. As all the blood-vessels are partially paralyzed, they have lost all contractile power, and the womb becomes congested and increased in size and weight; and as all the ligaments and surrounding parts that in health support the organ in its proper position are relaxed, it settles down and causes those painful sensations known as bearing-down pains. The body of the womb sometimes falls over, which causes anteversion or retroversion, and either presses on the rectum or the bladder, causing the patient much suffering.

Most ladies who are afflicted with these weaknesses are very nervous, and troubled with indigestion or liver complaint. One would naturally suppose that the indigestion would be the first and essential thing to be attended to, as through the digestive process we must look for the purity and amount of blood to enable this organ to perform

its function in a healthy manner. Physiology teaches this doctrine; but medical authors and professors teach that these organs, when deranged in function, produce indigestion and all its unpleasant sensations, both of body and mind. Professor Barker, of Bellevue College, of New York, says: First cure the uterine disease, and then you can cure indigestion. The Professor does not seem to know that perfect digestion is perfect health; and no female can have these weaknesses so long as this continues.

I have given the symptoms of liver complaint, and, added to that, diseases which are caused by the derangement of the secretions of this primary organ. If ladies who are afflicted with uterine disease or weakness of these organs will carefully read, and compare their own feelings with the symptoms given for liver complaint, they will be surprised to find that they are reading the history of their own case; and add to this the uterine disease, and you have a perfect diagnosis of your case.

I would call special attention to the chapter on *Morbid Sensibility*, *Supersentient Feelings*, *Excessive Susceptibility*, *or Nervousness*, *Constituting Disease.* This gives a perfect picture, that very many patients of both sexes will readily recognize as a history or diagnosis of their own case; and ladies who are thus afflicted are informed by physicians of the present day that all these unpleasant sensations are the effects of uterine disease. In this consists the

great error in practice. The liver is narcotized through the nervous system, and so are these organs, and until the nervous system is released from the torpor caused by this poison these organs will remain in this weak condition. Leeching, cauterizing, or any other application will fail to restore the healthy tone essential to a healthy functional action.

SPINAL COMPLAINTS.

In tracing the subject of indigestion we find this complaint to be one of its effects. If the diagnosis be properly conducted, and every symptom be referred to its primary cause, we shall find that all correspond with those of liver complaint; but the spinal disease, being the most prominent, covers all others so perfectly that they are not considered of much importance, and consequently the treatment is principally directed to the spine.

The spinal column may justly be compared to the masts of a ship. When her shrouds and braces are all taut they sustain the spread canvas, and the ship is driven before the wind. Her keel plowing the ocean to the depth of twenty feet or more, shows how strong are her masts, and what power they are capable of sustaining—equal to a steam-engine of eight hundred horse-power. But slacken her shrouds and braces, and spread her canvas to catch

the wind to propel her through the briny deep to her port of destination: how soon would all her masts and rigging go overboard by the force of the same wind that drove her in safety when all her rigging was taut! The muscles that are attached to the spinal processes are the shrouds and braces of the spine: their elasticity and contractile power allow the spine to bend in all directions, and it retains its strength by the aid of the muscles which are attached to it; but when relaxed, their contractile power suspended, the spine bends under the weight of the head and upper part of the trunk, which causes curvatures, sometimes one way and sometimes another. The loss of muscular contraction is not confined to the spine; the lower extremities lose the power of motion, and the patient becomes unable to move or help himself in any way. These curvatures often produce great deformities, the pressure on the inside of the curve causes absorption, and by this process a large part of the vertebra is carried away, and thus sharp, angular protrusions are formed. There is no disease of the bones at first, but, for the want of healthy nutrition, caries, and sometimes necrosis, or death of the bone, is the result.

The question now arises, What is it that has deprived these muscles of their contractile power, so that they are unable to support the spine? The answer to this question is so simple that any one who has studied physiology would be able to answer it correctly. All this extreme debility is

caused by the want of healthy nutrition. When we diagnose the case all the prominent symptoms are found to be those of a diseased or torpid liver. *Without bile there is no nutrition* is a physiological fact; then, to sum up the case, we have a liver complaint to treat instead of a spinal disease. To correct the bilious secretions we must make the blood pure, then the bile will be healthy. There is no remedy, that merely acts as a stimulus to the secreting function of the liver, that will cleanse the circulation. So long as the poison that is generated in the blood remains active the blood goes to the liver loaded with this poison, and will continue to do so until it is neutralized, and our Creator has shown us that which will do this, and chemistry teaches us just what quantity is necessary.

This is known as Potts' disease, and he instituted the practice of counter-irritants, by inserting setons each side of the spine or issues, and cauterization on each side—as barbarous a practice as could well be devised by civilized and educated men in a Christian country.

It is a disease of extreme debility, and needs nothing more than healthy nutrition to restore the tone and contractile power of the muscles. What advantage can be gained by the use of setons, issues, and cauterization I am unable to discover. Will it in any way neutralize the poison in the blood that narcotizes the nerves, or in any way add nutrition to the blood, which will give strength to the

muscles that support the spine? The only advantage that can be gained by cauterization is that the cicatrix of a burn always contracts, and by this means shortens the muscles.

To show how totally ignorant surgeons and physicians generally are of the cause and treatment of this disease, I will give a case, the history of which I received from the sister of the patient, and can be relied on as true.

The mother of this patient was attended in her confinement by a professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, and an author of several works on these diseases. This eminent professor has had the charge of this patient from her birth until the present. At the age of thirteen the patient became debilitated, and soon showed symptoms of spinal disease. The professor exhausted his skill, and called counsel of the ablest physicians of his native city. All this combined wisdom failed to make any improvement, and she was taken to New York city; the most celebrated physicians of the metropolis were consulted, with no benefit to the suffering invalid. From New York to Boston; the most eminent men consulted; no benefit. The old world was brought under contribution for its wisdom in the healing art; place after place was visited in search of some one that could give relief; all the eminent men of the celebrated schools of Europe were consulted; no expense or trouble was spared to obtain relief, but all failed of its object, and the

patient returned no better than when she left—a confirmed invalid for life.

Here we have the combined wisdom of both Europe and this country, which goes to show how little the laws that govern the system are understood, and how seldom applied in practice.

HIP DISEASE.

This is another disease that has its origin in the derangement of the digestive organs. The symptoms are the same as in spinal disease; but here the prominent symptom or effect is in the hip-joint, where we have inflammation and ulceration, with a discharge of pus. This state of the system runs along for months, and often for years, until the joint is destroyed. The head of the femur becomes diseased, and also the acetabulum, or socket of the joint, until both are destroyed; and the limb is drawn up and a false joint is formed on the sacrum, and by this means makes one limb two or three inches shorter than the other. The treatment of this disease by our first surgeons consists in applying a splint or stretcher to the limb, or a weight attached to the foot, and a cord running over a pulley to distend the muscles of the thigh, to prevent them pressing the head of the femur into the acetabulum, and causing the patient excruciating pain, and is for this purpose a very useful and necessary

apparatus, but further than this it does not amount to anything that will arrest the inflammation and save the patient from being a cripple. They seem to treat the case as if they had done all that is necessary, and nature must do the rest of the work unassisted by them. This inflammation runs its course the same as fevers; the joint is destroyed, and the next act in the programme is excision of the head of the femur. By removing this rotten bone they expect to cure the disease. This is on the same plan as cauterizing the womb to cure indigestion. Will this operation cleanse the blood of its impurities, which have caused the inflammation and destruction of the joint? By no means; and the mortality produced by this practice is between sixty and seventy per cent. A surgeon must be insane to dream of success when the fluids of the body are so corrupt and vitality at so low a point. It is very evident that this antiseptic agent is far below the standard of health; and just as soon as this can be restored the disease will disappear. This will prevent decomposition of the tissues or bones, and there will be no matter to escape, and consequently no use for an ulcer.

SCROFULA

Is another disease of the same family, an offspring of the same parents. Although differing from the

other two, it yet has many similar points—the same dyspeptic symptoms, the low vitality, the slow progress of the inflammatory action: all, like the others, show a corrupt and depraved condition of the body, and to enumerate them would be only a rehearsal of what has already been said on this point. This disease I look upon as an enlargement of the glands situated about the neck and throat, and sometimes on the limbs. Old, indolent ulcers may be classed with scrofulous tumors, as they require the same treatment. As this disease is acknowledged by all surgeons to be the effects of depraved nutrition, to find what causes this we shall have to go for the necessary information to the organs which control digestion and nutrition, and from them learn in what condition the system must be in order to furnish this element. This will show us what is requisite to a successful and correct diagnosis and treatment of this formidable disease—and I may say all diseases are formidable just in proportion to the knowledge we have of the primary cause.

Tonics and cod-liver oil are favorite remedies in the treatment of this disease by many practitioners. Let us examine, and see if it can be shown by physiological laws to be founded on facts.

Oil of all descriptions is principally composed of carbon, and in health is a heat-producing element. It must be digested before it can enter into the circulation; this never takes place in the stomach; it

passes into the duodenum, and then the bilious secretions mingle with the digested food which contains this oil, and here the oil is digested by the action of the bile. But in this and many other complaints the secretions of the liver are such that it is incapable of performing this process; it is very corrupt, and consequently the oil passes into the bowels in its natural state, and the heat so essential to life and perfect digestion is lost, and also the nutrition which it is supposed to contain. Thus we see how little can be expected from tonics, or any nutritious food, so long as the liver and every other secreting gland are under the influence of this narcotic poison.

There is no greater error in practice, nor one of more universal practice, than the use of tonics in cases of debility. The question is never asked what causes the debility, and many delicate patients are put upon this treatment without receiving any benefit. If there is any truth in physiology, and the laws which govern the system are applied to practice, it will be seen that this is an error. Without bile there is no nutrition, physiologists tell us; and in any case of debility we must have depraved bile. A torpid or diseased liver does not require tonic treatment. As we now know why the liver is torpid and its secretions depraved, we can apply the remedy that will effect a radical cure, and as soon as this is accomplished tonics and stimulants will be unnecessary.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

When we look over the bills of mortality as reported from week to week, we shall find on the average throughout the year, that fully one-half that are born die before they see five years.

Why so many die in infancy, is a question that may with propriety be asked, and it may be found difficult to give a satisfactory answer.

In examining into the cause of this large mortality in the young, it will be necessary to look to the health of the mothers, for an infant is a part and parcel of its mother; its organization is as perfect, and their functional action will be the same.

It will be a safe estimate to say that not more than one-third of all women that bear children are what may be termed really well; the other two-thirds are delicate, suffering from dyspepsia, liver complaints, and added to these the weaknesses incident to the sex.

As I have said, the child is a part of its mother, and these dyspeptic women will transmit this to their offspring; nurses often complain of the difficulty they have in keeping the child's bowels open. Here we have constipated bowels, sour stomach, flatulent cholic, and the infant is fretful, requiring constant attention.

These are the prominent symptoms of indigestion as found in the adult, and require the same treat-

ment. The inheritance of this class of children is disease, and the constitutional predisposition makes the different forms that afflict early childhood.

We have three or four diseases to notice, that comprise the chief of the many that are so fatal to childhood. The first is Cholera infantum, a disease that counts its victims by the thousand every year, and mostly in the summer months, the long continued heat, causing perspiration, and at the same time causing increased combustion, adding to the amount of poison already in excess in the blood. The poison is increased and the antidote decreased, so that the brain and nervous system, and through this system the liver and every other secreting organ of the body, become deranged in function. The nerves of the bowels are partially narcotized: this suspends their muscular contraction, and also the functional action of the mucous folicles, that in health secrete a mucus to protect the delicate membrane of the intestine. In the debilitated condition, they now pour out a redundant and vitiated fluid; add to this the corrupt bilious secretions, stimulated by the action of a tropical sun to an excess in quantity; these combined, without anything to control their action, cause death in a few days, and sometimes in a few hours, and in the last stages delirium and coma are often attendants.

Can any one doubt that all this derangement and destruction is caused by the absence of this antiseptic and neutralizing agent that a wise Creator has

provided to keep the blood free from this poison, that is sure to destroy life if allowed to accumulate in the blood?

MARASMUS.

This disease is caused by the same poison; it narcotizes the liver and secreting glands of the bowels, so that no nutrition is added to the circulation, and consequently the peculiar feature of the disease is wasting of the flesh; the nerve supplying the stomach seems to give an increased or morbid appetite; the little patient eats most of the time yet wastes away in its mother's arms, like ice in a summer's sun. *Without bile there is no nutrition*, is a physiological fact. In New York City, from forty to sixty die every week in the summer months, from this disease, and one-third that number in Philadelphia; two of the largest cities in this country, and where the principal medical schools are located. Of all the professors of these schools, of all creeds, there is not found medical talent, perception, or philosophy, or any medical mind to apply this plain physiological law to practice, and close the waste-gate through which so many pass to an early grave, and which fills many happy homes with mourners.

DYSMENORRHŒA.

There is a large class of ladies that suffer the most intense pain every month from painful menstruation; these patients generally have the prominent symptoms of indigestion, and to describe them would only be a rehearsal; all we have to add is the additional pains at these periods.

The circulation being depraved, the mucus secreted from it forms a membrane lining the cavity of the womb, and at the appointed time for a determination of blood to this organ to fulfil nature's laws, there is an obstruction to its free exit. To remove this membrane that closes the mouth of the vessels through which the blood should pass, the organ contracts until it accomplishes its object. These contractions cause the pain, the same as in actual labor, and often more severe. It often happens as soon as this obstruction is removed the menses flow profusely in some, others scarcely any, lasting not more than one day or perhaps two. Full plethoric habits generally have a free discharge, yet there are delicate ladies that lose a large share of blood every month. These patients may have leucorrhœa also, and perhaps prolapsus uteri. This organ depends upon the amount and purity of the blood for its functional action. To restore the organ to its healthy action, we have to release the nervous system from the thraldom of this narcotic

poison. The chlorine necessary to do this will purify the blood, and the stimulus combined with it will stimulate the liver, which holds the controlling influence over the nutritive process; the blood will soon become rich in all the essential elements to promote healthy functional action in every organ of the body.

There are many married ladies laboring under this weakness, that prevents them having children. This membrane closes all communication between the ovaries and the womb; beside, the vitiated condition of the blood and the paralyzed condition of the nerves that control the secreting power of the glands prevent healthy nourishment in the womb to carry on the process of gestation.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

This weakness is very prevalent among females, and often baffles the skill of eminent men for years; all the symptoms are the same as given in other derangements of these organs, except the discharge, which at first is a whitish discharge of mucus, but as the disease progresses the discharge assumes a yellow color and thick, like pus, and still later it changes to green and stains the linen; these stains are difficult to remove. These discharges in some patients become acrid, excoriating the parts they come in contact with, and the patient endures indescribable suffering for years.

The first cause of this weakness is the absence of this antiseptic agent; otherwise these secretions could not be unhealthy; in the next place all these patients are very nervous, which shows the effect of this narcotic poison, in narcotizing the nerves and relaxing the muscles of these parts, and also the tone of the secreting glands, and this debility of these glands and altered condition of the blood causes the secretion of this milky fluid. The liver is torpid and the bowels constipated, and other symptoms of indigestion generally attend these weaknesses, showing conclusively that the whole nervous system is under the influence of this poison. This weakness may exist with every other and not change the symptoms but very little, or the treatment. It is generally considered that these weaknesses cause indigestion; they are only additional symptoms of indigestion, and this error leads to the unpleasant treatment now in practice, from which ladies shrink with horror. Any one can see how little use there is in trying to cure this weakness by local treatment, as all impressions are made through the nervous system; this must first be released from this poison before any restoration of these organs can be accomplished; as soon as this is accomplished the brain regains its energy, the nerves their sensibility, the muscles their tone, and the circulation its equilibrium, and all the machinery will move in harmony.

PROOFS FROM PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

To still further show that there is but one poison acting on the nervous system, and through that on every organ of the body, that causes all the diseases or symptoms that flesh is heir to, and consequently requiring but one antidote. Other remedies may be used as palliatives to relieve pain and render the patient as comfortable and possible.

The following cases have been successfully treated on this theory, and they are as various and different in appearance and symptoms as possible, and comprise the most difficult class of diseases, yet they have all yielded to this one antidote:—

INDIGESTION OR DYSPEPSIA.

1. This patient, a lady of Philadelphia, like many others, was afflicted with this distressing complaint for years, and so emaciated that she was a walking skeleton. Her relatives and friends despaired of her ever regaining her health, but to their utter surprise she regained her health by the use of this antiseptic remedy three months. She was so improved that her own family, that had not seen her during this time, scarcely recognized her, she was so much altered for the better, her health being completely restored.

ANOTHER CASE.

2. Was a gentleman, of Philadelphia; his head was so affected that he was nearly crazy and quite unfitted for business; by the use of this antiseptic for ten weeks his health was completely restored. This case shows clearly the effect this narcotic poison has on the brain.

ANOTHER CASE.

3. Was a gentleman, of Philadelphia, a middle aged man, was so afflicted with this disease that he was about to quit his business and retire to the country to die. His nervous system was so irritable that he would abuse people that came to his shop. In the short time of six weeks he was so improved that he could eat corn beef and cabbage as well as any one, without any trouble in his stomach, and in place of going to the country to die he enlarged his business and has given up all thoughts of dying.

ANOTHER CASE.

4. A lady of New York city; came on a visit to my landlady for the last time; she was going home to die. I was called in to see her. She gave a history of her sufferings for the last twenty years, from indigestion. She had a troublesome cough, for which I prescribed, and a dozen antiseptic pills. In six weeks the cough was cured, and at the end of four months she could do her own washing, and

carry the water up two flights of stairs; and instead of dying, she was looking out for a husband.

TYPHOID FEVER.

5. This patient, a man forty years old, had been sick three weeks, and given up by his medical attendant; so feeble that he could not help himself when I first saw him. In four days the fever was arrested, and on the twelfth day of my attendance he dressed himself and went into the street.

ANOTHER CASE

6. Was a woman forty years of age. She had been sick some time before I saw her. I found her delirious and helpless. She was carried and put on the bed. In four days the fever had left her, the sixth she got off the bed and walked to her chair, and twelve days from my first visit I found her washing dishes. To do this only four doses of medicine were administered, and the same with the case above.

ANOTHER CASE

7. Was a little girl ten years old. She took only three doses of medicine, when the fever left her, and in ten days was entirely cured.

ANOTHER CASE

8. Was a young man, who was also cured in the course of ten days.

ANOTHER CASE

9. Was in the town of Woodbury, N. J. It was that of a little girl twelve years old, who had been under homœopathic treatment three weeks. Three doses cured her.

ANOTHER CASE.

10. This patient was a man residing in Philadelphia, forty years of age, who had been complaining for some time, and at last typhoid fever appeared. This antiseptic remedy was given in the first stages of the disease, and in four days the fever was arrested, and in ten days he was free of the disease. From the length of time he was sick the system had become considerably debilitated. His appetite was good, and he regained his strength without quinine or any other tonic or stimulant.

ANOTHER CASE.

11. I was called in to see a patient laboring under typhoid fever. This patient had been unwell all winter, and not able to do more than two days' work in a week. The fever was arrested in four days, the eighth day he went to the country for one week, came home and went to work, a well man.

I could mention other cases, but enough has been given to show that this fever can be arrested in any stage, and the patient get well in a very short time. It disproves the theory that it must run its course, and does away with all fear at its approach. No temperate person ought to die with this fever; if he does, it is from this guesswork system of practice. The same treatment is applicable to all fevers, and especially scarlet. No child should be allowed to die with this fever. If this antidote is properly used, the result is as sure as chemical action, and that, we know, never fails.

SCARLET FEVER.

12. This patient, a boy six years of age, was afflicted with spinal complaint, for which I was treating him. His two sisters, older than he, took scarlet fever; the first one died the fourth day, and was soon followed by the other. These children were attended by a homœopathic physician. My patient next took the fever, but it was so slight that he was confined to his bed but a very short time, recovering from the fever, and also from spinal complaint.

PILES AND HEMORRHAGE OF THE BOWELS.

13. This patient, a gentleman residing in Philadelphia, wished me to prescribe for chills and fever.

I prepared him medicine for that complaint, and also gave him some antiseptic pills to regulate his bowels. The chills and fever were soon cured; yet he continued to take the medicine for the chills. In about six weeks he told me he had got rid of the hemorrhage of the bowels, which he had been troubled with for the last twenty years, and often lost so much blood that he was scarcely able to attend to business. In about three months from the commencement of the treatment he told me he had got rid of the piles, which he had had for the last twenty years. When I first prescribed for him I was not aware that anything more than chills and fever was the matter, and some time after he had recovered he said: "If you had told me that you could cure hemorrhage and piles, I would not have employed you, for I did not think they were curable."

ANOTHER CASE.

14. A gentleman of middle age, living in New York city, had ulcerated piles, and so troublesome were they that he was compelled to wear a napkin as regularly as does an infant. In three months he was entirely cured, by using a few boxes of antiseptic pills.

ANOTHER CASE.

15. A lady of thirty-five years of age; had been afflicted for several years with ulcerated piles; she

had spent considerable money for medicine, and received no benefit; unless I cured her she would not pay me. I gave her a box of pills, and by the time half were taken she was entirely cured.

Her sister, affected in the same manner, got one box only, and was cured, after spending nearly a hundred dollars for medicine.

I could give dozens of cases similar to these, if necessary; but enough has been shown to prove that the cause producing piles is the same as that which causes fever, by its being neutralized by the same antidote.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

16. This patient was a young man, a farmer, with the advantages of exercise, fresh air, and all the hygienic means necessary to health; yet he was severely afflicted. The labor of hoeing a hill of beans, or of cutting a stick of wood, would cause such violent agitation of the heart that he would have to keep his bed for two days. By the use of this antiseptic agent, in six weeks his health was such that he went into the hay-field, and received full wages for a day's work.

ANOTHER CASE.

17. Was a man of over 60 years of age; had been a good customer to liquor dealers all his life, until

he was troubled with palpitation of the heart, which prevented his laboring, and also drinking. The palpitation was soon cured. After that a derangement of the bowels ensued, and lastly a severe attack of erysipelas on the side of the head and neck. By the use of this antiseptic remedy, he regained his health, and could do a fair day's work.

ASTHMA.

18. This patient was a woman of middle age, who had to work for a living, and who was so troubled for four years that she could only do a little sewing. After taking this antiseptic remedy three months she could scrub her floor, and do her own washing and whitewashing, without any difficulty in breathing. She also had a uterine weakness, which was also cured.

ANOTHER CASE.

19. Similar to the above; took the same remedy, and received the same benefit. She said it had kept her out of the poor-house, for she had no means to live on, only what she labored for, and this disease entirely prevented her doing that. She now does all kinds of labor without the least difficulty.

These two cases of asthma, or difficulty of breathing, were the effect of nervous debility, and constitute another proof of the tonic or stimulating effect

upon the nervous system, or electricity, that chloride of sodium is capable of imparting to a debilitated system. Several other similar cases could be shown if necessary.

ERUPTIONS, OR ULCERS.

20. This patient, a child two years old, was covered all over, from head to foot, with sores, from the size of a pea to that of a cent, and was so cross that no one would have anything to do with it. The mother's time was all taken up in attending to it. In the short period of three months these sores were all healed, without any outward application of salves or washes, and the child was as good and pleasant as any mother could desire. This antiseptic remedy was all that was given.

MISCARRIAGE.

21. This patient, residing in Philadelphia, was subject to this weakness for several years, and in that time had several miscarriages; the last so prostrated her that she was confined to her bed for two months and her recovery was considered doubtful. Her physician exhausted his skill; called an eminent professor as counsel; their united wisdom failed to benefit the patient; another eminent physician was

consulted without benefiting the patient. During this period a swelling or tumor appeared on the stomach; the professor ordered it painted with iodine; the physician ordered blisters; this comprised the treatment of these two eminent men. They no doubt did all they knew, which was as near nothing as could be. By good nursing, at the end of nine weeks she was able to sit up a few minutes in the day. Learning the condition of the patient from her husband, I advised him to try this antiseptic remedy; the family physician objected, saying that physic would, in her weak condition, be too severe a medicine. After all these eminent men failed her husband followed my advice; gave her one pill, not larger than a medium sized shot; it moved the bowels for two days; the third day she took another, which operated as the first; she continued taking them, and in the space of three months was promenading the streets as well as anybody in the city.

This treatment is in direct opposition to all teachings and practice of all authors and professors, of every creed known. This theory, in this respect, is entirely new and peculiar; many similar cases, both in children and adults, of the most extreme debility, being restored to health by the use of this antiseptic, which operates as a cathartic without causing debility. It is worth all the tonics that can be found in the materia medica for giving tone and strength to the body.

EXEMIA, OR ERUPTIONS ON THE HEAD AND BODY.

22. This patient was an infant, two months old when the disease first made its appearance, covering the head, face, arms and legs, with some spots on the body. The mother was sick during most of the time of gestation, and her infant was a mass of corruption. This antidote was used, a larger dose than is given to adults being required, which operated as a cathartic, three or four times every other day, and brought away such quantities of vitiated and offensive mucus and other matter as would astonish any one who had not witnessed such cases before. For six months this cathartic course was pursued, and in all that time not a particle of healthy fæces passed the bowels. The treatment was continued for a year before the bowels showed a healthy discharge, and as soon as that was established the eruptions gradually disappeared, and the child, now four years old, is as healthy as any of the other children of the same mother.

This shows how the corrupt circulation of the mother is transmitted to her offspring, and the great importance of knowing how to keep the circulation of the mother free from impurities, which affect her children, and lay the foundation of those infantile diseases which cause such destruction among children, and bring sorrow to many a happy home.

MARASMUS.

23. This is generally a disease of childhood, and counts many victims. This patient, a child nearly two years of age, became so emaciated that he looked more like a corpse than a living being. Three or four doses of this antiseptic were given, which brought from the bowels a mass of corrupt and offensive matter, which relieved the system of the load that weighed down its springs and energies. The child was taken to the country for a month, and when it returned it was so altered for the better that the neighbors could hardly believe it was the same child.

ANOTHER CASE.

24. This patient, an infant three months old, had not gained a pound of flesh; its bowels were very costive, and the discharges were similar to those of the goat, little round black balls. It was put upon this antiseptic treatment for two months, when it commenced growing, and is now a fine, fat baby, that any mother might be proud of. Dozens of similar cases could be furnished if necessary.

In these cases there is paralysis of the nerves of the bowels and the secreting glands, and also of the liver. A singular feature of this disease is that the little patient eats or nurses most of the time, yet starves to death.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

25. Miss C—, a middle-aged lady, had been afflicted with this disease for five years; had experienced all the unpleasant sensations, both of body and mind, that this disease is capable of producing; there is no ache or pain that flesh is heir to that she is not familiar with; and she has been under the care of all kinds of doctors, and taken all kinds of blood purifiers. With all these doctors and blood purifiers, the disease steadily marched on, until she was near her grave before she found the antidote for the poison that causes a diseased liver. This she has been taking for the last six months. She now eats everything and anything she takes a notion to, and when she pleases, without the least disturbance.

26. Another lady, afflicted in the same way, has taken this antidote for the purifying of the blood, and she is so much improved that her most intimate friends scarcely recognize her.

RHEUMATIC GOUT.

27. This patient, a young man, 20 years of age, was afflicted with this distressing disease for three years, during the winter. His feet would swell, so that he was compelled to wear large slippers to be in any way comfortable. He was radically cured

in three months by the use of this antidote for purifying the blood.

This complaint is cured by electricity. This shows that chloride of sodium is the base of electricity, or nervous power in the body.

INSANITY.

28. This patient, a lady of middle age, living in Philadelphia, had been three times in Kirkbride's Insane Asylum. She commenced taking this antiseptic remedy, and gradually improved, until her nervous system was so strengthened and her mind so rational that she attended church and went out to see her friends, which she never did before taking this medicine. It was the only medicine that she could be persuaded to take.

LOWNESS OF SPIRITS.

29. This patient, a middle-aged lady, was troubled with this disease to the extent of almost losing her mind. At the time I first saw her she was but one step from the insane asylum. I gave her this antiseptic remedy for two months, every other night. At this period her spirits, with good health, had returned, and are still retained. This case shows the effect of this narcotic on the brain, to cause low

spirits and insanity, and many patients who are now sent to Kirkbride's Insane Asylum could be permanently restored to health by the use of this remedy.

ANEMIA.

30. This patient, a young lady, 18 years of age, residing in New York city, had suffered from this disease for some time; her blood became so poor that she would faint as soon as raised in an upright position; her lips, gums and teeth were of one color, so small was the quantity of blood in her system. The usual treatment for this disease is iron in some form. I gave no iron or any other tonic, but simply this antiseptic remedy, which operated on the bowels, two or three times every other day. Under this treatment she recovered her health in six weeks.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

31. This patient, a young man, residing in New York city. After a fit of sickness he was afflicted with this nervous weakness, which completely prostrated him; he had no appetite, and often, when he arose in the morning, he would be so nervous that he was entirely unfit for any business. He commenced taking this antiseptic remedy, and in two weeks his appetite so improved that he wanted five

good, hearty meals in a day. The treatment was continued for six months, and at the expiration of that period his health was completely restored.

This shattered nervous system, with extreme debility, was restored by the use of a cathartic remedy, which is different from all practice now in use, and shows the great fallacy of tonic treatment. Neutralize the poison that operates on the nervous system to cause this irritation and weakness, and these parts will regain their strength.

ANOTHER CASE.

32. This patient, a gentleman, 30 years of age, residing in Philadelphia, was troubled very much with this weakness; he took this antiseptic remedy three months, which strengthened the nervous system, and removed the irritation also, and a perfect cure was the result. There is no cauterization or any unpleasantness in this treatment. I could give a number of other cases if necessary.

HIP DISEASE.

33. This patient, a boy, 12 years of age, had been an out-door patient, in Montreal, for four years. On coming to Albany, N. Y., he was placed in the hospital of that city, where I first saw him. He remained in that institution three months, the length

of time allowed for any patient that could not be benefited: this being the case, he was discharged, incurable. During his stay in the hospital the lymphatic glands in the groin commenced swelling, and inflammation followed, with sloughing, the size of a fifty-cent piece, taking place, leaving the fascia bare. He had four sinuses, or openings, where matter was discharged. He took this antiseptic remedy for three months, when anchylosis of the joint took place, and he could run as well as any of the other children. He had nothing but plain, substantial fare; no extra nursing; no iron, quinine, or cod-liver oil was given.

SCROFULA.

34. This patient, a gentleman, 50 years of age, had been afflicted sixteen years. When he applied for advice and treatment he had an ulcer on the forehead, which had carried away the skull, exposing the frontal sinus, so that its pulsation was visible. He had also an ulcer on his face, just below the eye, and one on his shoulder, with nodes on his thumb and lower extremities. The ulcers were dressed with a stimulating powder, and around the edges were painted with iodine, and this antiseptic remedy given every other night, at bed-time, which moved the bowels from two to four times. In four months the ulcer on the forehead, which was half the size of

a hen's egg, filled up with flesh and healed over. The other ulcers also healed, and the nodes disappeared.

ANOTHER CASE.

35. This patient, a young man, twenty-two years of age, residing in Albany, N. Y., had scrofulous enlargement of the maxillary glands and ulceration. This was his condition when I first saw him. He had been under the care of Professors March and Armsby for eight months, when they gave up the case. He then applied to me for treatment, and was given this antiseptic remedy only, and in six months he was so well that he passed an examination for a life insurance, which was obtained, he being pronounced by the physician to be in sound health.

ANOTHER CASE.

36. This patient a boy, six years of age, living in New York city. When about two years of age he was playing with a piece of board, which fell on his foot, and caused inflammation and suppuration; it was opened, discharged a large quantity of matter, and then healed. In a short time it gathered again, and broke, discharging matter all the time, for two years. When I first saw him there were three or four openings, from which matter escaped, and the foot and ankle were very much swollen. He had been taken to all the colleges, and many surgeons examined the foot, and all pronounced it

incurable, and the late Valentine Mott said nothing short of amputation would save the patient, but to this the father would not consent. He was treated with this antiseptic remedy, and no other, and in seven months put his shoe on, for the first time in four years, and went to school, perfectly well.

ANOTHER CASE.

37. This patient a child, three years of age; in teething inflammation occurred on one side of the lower jaw, destroying the jawbone. Scales of the bone and shells of the teeth were discharged from an opening at the angle of the jaw, which also continually discharged a fluid resembling saliva. The surgeon attending the patient for a year gave up the case, saying nature must make the cure. In the short period of two months the child was entirely cured by the use of this antiseptic remedy.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

LEUCORRHŒA.

38. Miss T—, a lady residing in New York city, had been troubled for twenty years with this weakness; was perfectly cured in less than two months.

39. Miss D—, a young lady residing in New York city, was troubled with this weakness for three years; was cured in ten weeks.

In these cases there was no examination, or any local treatment other than that necessary for cleanliness. I could multiply these cases to almost any extent, if necessary. The remedy in these weaknesses is almost infallible. Many more similar cases could be given.

BARRENNESS, OR STERILITY.

Many married ladies suffer from those weaknesses which are the cause of sterility, and especially of painful menstruation. Nervous prostration causes a weakness of these organs, and the secretions are unhealthy, causing a membrane to form in the cavity of the womb, the expulsion of which causes the severe pain experienced every month. This debility of all the parts, and the unhealthy condition of the secretions, make it impossible for conception to take place. By neutralizing the poison which narcotizes the nerves of this organ they become sensitive, and give tone to the womb and other organs, so that they will perform their accustomed functions in a healthy manner.

40. Mrs. L—, aged 30, in her first pregnancy was thrown out of a sleigh, at the sixth month of gestation. This accident injured the fœtus, so that it did not grow after it. She was delivered, at her full time, of a diminutive child, which lived three months. The shock to her nervous system was so great that she did not recover her health for some considerable time, and not until she had taken this

antiseptic remedy for three months, at which time she conceived, and is now the happy mother of a fine daughter.

ANOTHER CASE.

41. A young married lady, of this city, troubled with irregular menstruation, was under this treatment for three months, at the end of which period she conceived. She had been married several years. Many other cases could be recorded, if necessary.

MENORRHAGIA, OR PROFUSE MENSTRUATION.

42. This patient, residing in New York city, thirty-five years of age, had been afflicted with profuse menstruation for ten years, and most of the time a continual discharge. At every regular period she was brought to the brink of the grave from the excessive flow of blood. For the first three months an abscess formed each month, and discharged a large quantity of pus. No examination was made, nor any treatment directed specially to that organ. In the course of the treatment she had an attack of dropsy, which was promptly cured, and under the healing influence of this antiseptic remedy, in seven months, she was entirely cured, and the menses were regular and healthy.

ANOTHER CASE.

43. This lady was afflicted with uterine weakness, with ulcers, which her physician pronounced cancer

of the womb. He cauterized her several times, but no benefit resulted from the operation. On diagnosing the case I saw no symptoms of cancer; did not examine to see whether any ulcers existed or not; put her on this antiseptic remedy, and in four months she was well enough to attend to her domestic duties.

ANOTHER CASE.

44. This patient had prolapsus uteri, accompanied with menstrual discharge every two weeks, which kept her on the bed quite half the time. By the use of this antidote she soon became regular, and the womb was retained in its proper position, without the use of any instrument or any examination.

This patient's son, a lad six years old, had scrofulous enlargement of the glands under the lower jaw. This was removed by the same remedy.

ANOTHER CASE.

45. This patient was afflicted with profuse menstruation for four years. Every month she was left almost bloodless, and the discharge seldom entirely ceased. To this was added an indolent ulcer on the ankle, which caused the limb to be very much swollen and very painful. The ulcer was dressed with a stimulating powder, and the antiseptic remedy taken internally, and in two months the menses were regular and the ulcer healed.

DYSMENORRHŒA.

This signifies a suppression of the menses. This patient labored under this weakness for four years, without much disturbance of her general health. She was entirely restored to health in two months through the use of this antiseptic agent.

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

46. Mrs. B—, residing in Philadelphia, was troubled for years, suffering every month more than in a regular confinement. She was entirely freed from pain in two months.

47. Another case, with irregularities of the menstrual function, accompanied with pain, and also a discharge from the ear, of several years' standing, was cured in six weeks, and the menses became regular and painless.

48. Miss R——, a young lady of seventeen, was troubled with this weakness, the menses appearing every two weeks. She was cured in two months.

PROLAPSUS UTERI, OR FALLING OF THE WOMB.

49. This patient, a lady 60 years of age, was so troubled with this weakness that she was confined to her bed half the time. She took this antiseptic remedy for four months, and found herself entirely free from this distressing weakness.

I could give dozens of similar cases, some with

ulcers on the womb, which healed without any cauterization, or even an examination. As soon as the poison was neutralized, and the nerves became sensitive, *the parts regained their lost tone and position.*

PROLAPSUS UTERI, WITH IRREGULAR AND PROFUSE MENSTRUATION.

50. This patient, 35 years of age, was confined to her bed a good part of her time, from prolapsus uteri, accompanied with the menses, which were profuse, every two weeks. She was helpless from the loss of blood and the displacement of the womb. She was completely cured in three months by the use of this antiseptic remedy.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

51. This patient had suffered for three years and six months; a laboring man; worked twelve hours every day in a paper-mill. He had from five to twelve discharges every day. By the use of this antiseptic, and an astringent to check too free a discharge, the disease was completely cured in two months, and remained so.

RHEUMATISM IN THE FEET AND ANKLES, OF TEN YEARS' STANDING.

52. This patient, a woman, 50 years of age, was sorely afflicted with this painful disease, so much so

that she had to wear large cloth slippers, and could never put them up at the heel. For months her feet would be swollen twice their natural size. She was completely cured in less than one month, and her feet became so small that she could put on a pair of gaiter boots which she had bought four years before, but could never get her feet into them until after taking this remedy.

PARALYSIS OF THE LOWER LIMBS.

53. This patient, a woman, 50 years old, has not had the use of her limbs for ten years; creeps about her house on her hands and knees. She has been taking this antiseptic remedy, which has restored her digestive organs to a healthy state, and she has improved so much that she can now stand up, and will entirely recover the use of her limbs.

This case shows the stimulating effect of chlorine upon the nervous system.

ANOTHER CASE.

54. This patient, a girl, 10 years of age, was paralyzed in both of the lower extremities; had to be carried like an infant. In less than three months she was on the street, as well as any of the children. This shows that this antiseptic remedy has electricity in it, which gives tone and power to the nerves and muscles.

ANOTHER CASE.

55. This patient, a man, 35 years of age, was paralyzed in the lower extremities; had been so for over one year; the flesh on the limbs was all gone, and apparently lifeless; he threw them around like sticks of wood. This antiseptic remedy was given regularly every other night, which moved his bowels three or four times. At the expiration of three months the first symptoms of life appeared; he complained of a pain through his right ankle, which continued for some days, when he could move his great toe; this leg began to grow, the muscles filled up, and he could draw it up, and make it go, as he said, like a steam-engine. After that the other leg went through the same process, and in seven months he could walk with crutches.

ANOTHER CASE.

56. This patient had been confined to the house for sixteen years, a good part of the time to his bed, and was often unable to feed himself. He was kept free from the bed, and could walk all over the city, by the use of this antiseptic remedy.

NEURALGIA.

57. This lady, residing in Albany, was afflicted with this painful disease in her head, to the extent

of causing the loss of her eyesight. The least breath of cold air would almost set her crazy. She had been under the care of an eminent surgeon of the city for over one year. By a mere accident she obtained a box of my antiseptic pills, which she took, and when she had finished taking them she said they were the first thing that had ever done her the least good. Her husband procured four more boxes, which made a perfect and lasting cure.

ANOTHER CASE.

58. This patient, a married lady, thirty-five years of age, after her confinement was seized with neuralgic pain from the hips to the feet. So severe was the pain that she was compelled to resort to opium or some of its preparations to allay it. In this way she had lived for three years before she called on me for advice. She took only one box of pills, and in less than one month she was free from pain, and her health better than it had been for twelve years.

ANOTHER CASE.

59. An old man, a farmer, had this painful disease, located in his ankles. The skin was dry and scaly. The medicine operated freely on his bowels, bringing away a large mass of black, offensive matter. This was continued for three months before the bowels showed a healthy condition, and as this was accomplished the pain subsided.

AMAUROSIS.

60. This patient, a young man of 20 years, lost his eyesight by overtaxing them by writing by gas-light in an auction room. He was also troubled with a morbid appetite; he could eat four meals a day of the most substantial food. It took three months to reduce his appetite to a normal condition; when this was accomplished his sight began to improve, and at the end of six months he was able to attend to business. This patient had been under the care of one of the first oculists for several months, and was confined to a dark room for six weeks at a time, without any benefit.

CHRONIC WEAKNESS.

61. This patient, a young man, thirty years of age, living in Philadelphia, for eight years had not done a day's work. He had inflammation in one heel, which would have terminated in an ulcer if let alone. He was cured of the debility in eight weeks, and also of the inflamed heel.

SPINAL COMPLAINT.

62. This patient was a child, eighteen months old when I first saw her. She had a curved spine, and

was perfectly helpless, and had great difficulty in breathing. She was treated with this antiseptic and stimulating remedy, and in one year or less was entirely well, and remained so.

INFLAMMATION AND GRANULATED SORE EYES.

63. This patient, a middle-aged lady, had lived in Illinois. For some time her eyes had been inflamed, and in process of time became granulated. She was placed in the Wills Hospital, where caustic and blue-stone are freely used to remove the roughness of the eyelids. She remained there thirteen weeks, without any benefit. Had she remained in the institution much longer her eyes would have been so thoroughly cauterized that the light of heaven would have been of no use to her. She has been entirely cured by the use of this antiseptic and neutralizing agent. The professors or physicians who are attached to and treat the unfortunate at that institution have about as much knowledge of the cause of inflammation of the eyes as they have of typhoid fever, which is very little.

The diseases I have mentioned in the foregoing pages have all been treated on the theory of one poison and one antidote. This is so different from the general impression that many will doubt the

truth of the assertion; but when I treat the many and different diseases with one remedy successfully I cannot doubt the evidence of my own senses. It is the general impression that every disease has a different origin, and consequently a different treatment. This leads to the treatment of symptoms, and consequently there are no limits to the remedies—this one for this pain, and another for that. Guess what is the matter, and guess what will cure.

There is only one thing in which the medical faculty are a unit, and that is their profound ignorance of the primary cause of disease, and until this has been learned medical science will never be anything more than a grand system of guesswork.

I think I have shown the origin and nature of the blood poison, and its antidote, and proved it by practice in a great variety of cases. The people generally will believe it is very doubtful. It is too simple, too plain; there is no mystery hanging about it to cause people to wonder. We have the simple fact of the cause, and also the antidote. All symptoms amount to nothing as to treatment: we treat cause, not effects. We do not collect a group of symptoms, and then begin to guess—if the first is not right, guess again, and so on. My remedy is a chemical fact—no chance for guessing; it acts chemically, and there is no fear of a failure. It restores to the circulation what God incorporated with it as a shield to the health of His creatures, and His laws cannot fail.

If mothers of families would keep this remedy in their homes, and learn to use it as a family medicine (which is very simple), they would save much sickness among their children. The fearful mortality that is now carrying off children by the thousands every week, from the oppressive heat, would be much abridged. It would keep this antiseptic up to the standard of health, and bid defiance to the King of Terrors. Their children would escape those fearful scourges in the form of scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera infantum, diarrhœa, marasmus, hip disease, spinal complaint, scrofula, paralysis, and other diseases.

Your daughters will grow up healthy and strong, and when that period arrives which develops them into women their systems will be in a condition to respond to the calls of nature, without any disturbance of the general health, and, when once established, they will come and go with as much regularity as the changes of the moon. They will be like the Lacedæmonian women—women who produce men. They are to take the places now occupied by their mothers, and are to be the mothers of the future generations that are to develop and govern this glorious republic, which is destined to give laws to all other nations.

This treatment for the weaknesses of females is almost infallible, free from all unpleasantness, and simple and effective. The failures in treating these weaknesses are so common that it is difficult to

make them believe that there is any cure for them. They are skeptical, and for good reason.

This treatment differs widely from the general practice. For debility of any kind tonics or strengthening remedies, cod-liver oil, quinine, iron and stimulants are generally given, without any knowledge of the cause; but when we know the cause of the debility we give the antidote for the poison that causes it, and this is a cathartic, that causes no debility, or rather acts as a tonic, by increasing the nervous and muscular action.

This theory and practice, as I have given it, is the result of practical experience, and must stand or fall on its own merits. It is based on chemical and physiological facts which are well established, and from these two sources I think I have shown clearly the nature of the blood poison and its antidote.

If I have succeeded in throwing any new light on the theory and practice of medicine, and thereby been the means of relieving the sufferings of the human family, I shall feel that I have been of some service, and that I have not lived to no purpose.

Great Medical Discovery.

THE

BLOOD POISON,

ITS

ORIGIN AND NATURE;

AND

How it Acts upon the System to Cause the Many and Varied Diseases that Afflict Mankind.

AND ITS

ANTIDOTE.

BY

DR. L. H. BRYAN.

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